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...'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...st. Temp. 5-8 (41-46). Tomorrow overcast. ...ght's temp. 3-2 (37-35). LONDON: Dry ...cloudy. Temp. 10-7 (50-45). Tomorrow dry ...d mild. Yesterday's temp. 12-9 (53-48). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 7—6 (44-25). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. —1—7 (30-19). Yesterday's temp. —4—3 (25-19).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.L 9
Italy	300 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	30.25
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.



United Press International.

TRIBUTE TO CHOU—Flag in Peking's Tienanmen Square is flown at half-staff.

As China Begins Pre-Funeral Mourning

Chou Rites Barred to Foreigners

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP).—China ...ting with began today a period of mourning ...ng $200,000 preceding the funeral services ...is action next Thursday for Premier Chou ...as a pneu-lai, as expectations mounted ...gain that Teng Hsiao-ping, his 71-...t, Tuesear-old first deputy, will succeed ...ed the him as premier.

Mr. Chou, Premier since the —SAMUEL Communist take-over of the ...hina mainland in 1949, who was ...onsidered one of the most power-...l statesmen of the century, ...ied yesterday of cancer at the ...ge of 78.

The Chinese news agency announced a 107-member funeral committee headed by Mao Tse-tung, the 82-year-old chairman of the Communist party and for years Mr. Chou's mentor.

A Peking radio broadcast said last "in accordance with China's customs and protocol reform," no foreign dignitaries would be in-

World leaders mourn Chou but Soviet bloc notice is slight. Page 2.

...ited "to take part in the mourn-...g activities."

The radio, monitored here, noted a communiqué issued by the committee as saying: "The funeral committee of Comrade Chou En-lai learned that some governments, brotherly parties and friendly persons had expressed their wishes to send delegates or delegations to attend the funeral service of Comrade Chou En-lai. The committee expressed profound gratitude for this.

"According to Chinese customs and rituals, the funeral committee has decided not to invite any foreign friends to Comrade Chou En-lai's funeral."

A Chinese spokesman here in Tokyo said that foreigners would be invited to sign a book of condolence at a ceremony inside the Forbidden City section of Peking on Monday.

Within hours of the announcement of the death, some embassies in Peking had urged the Chinese to open the funeral to the outside world and make it an occasion befitting Mr. Chou's international standing.

The death announcement was delayed for 16 hours. When a radio broadcast early today informed the Chinese people of the death, the residents of Peking were reported stunned and subdued even though they had known for months that Mr. Chou was gravely ill.

The China news agency said that all of Peking's newspapers devoted the whole of their front pages to the obituary notice, with portraits bordered in black. A black-bordered streamer across each page read: "Eternal glory to Comrade Chou En-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people and outstanding Communist fighter!"

A correspondent for the Hungarian news agency MTI reported that reinforced security patrols were circulating in Peking streets but that otherwise the scene was normal.

According to Japanese reports, Chinese sources said that a new leadership would be set up after the funeral. They said that the Communist party's Central Committee would hold a plenary session shortly and that the National People's Congress was expected to meet this month.



United Press International.

First Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Vice-Premier Teng Is Moving Closer to Top Power in China

PEKING, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Within Peking's small foreign community it has become fashionable to talk of the "Teng Hsiao-ping style."

It is the term used to describe recent policy shifts Sinologists link with the growing influence of Mr. Teng, 71, the senior vice-premier, who acted as host during President Ford's trip to China last month in the absence, through ill health, of Premier Chou En-lai.

Until Premier Chou's death yesterday, short, solemn Mr. Teng ranked as the No. 3 state leader, after party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chou, but he was in fact China's chief administrator.

His authority spreads to the top echelons of the Communist party and the military—he is the armed forces chief of staff—and he has generally been seen as Chou's most probable successor.

During his last illness, Mr. Chou gradually handed over his duties to Mr. Teng.

Yet barely three years ago Mr. Teng was a half-forgotten figure. He had been purged in 1967 when the Cultural Revolution was at its peak.

Called a Renegade

Military Red Guards accused Mr. Teng, then the general secretary of the Communist party, of opposing Mr. Mao's ideas. He was denounced as a renegade, a special agent and a counter-revolutionary revisionist.

Even his renowned skill at bridge brought him abuse—Red Guards charged he spent too much time playing cards.

What happened in the next six years remains a mystery. But in April, 1973, Mr. Teng made what remains to this day China's most remarkable comeback, striding into Peking's Great Hall of the People for a state banquet.

Since his rehabilitation, his position has steadily strengthened, while the leftist radical camp which attacked him eight years ago appears to have lost ground.

Mr. Teng's remarkable admin-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Top Italian Socialist Urges Regime to Seek Open Red Aid

ROME, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Socialist leader Francesco de Martino challenged Italy's dominant Christian Democrats yesterday to publicly accept the Communist support they have sought in private.

The Socialist party secretary spoke at a news conference two days after he forced the resignation of the Christian Democrat-led minority government by withdrawing his party's votes in Parliament.

If a new governing coalition cannot be found, parliamentary elections will have to be held in the spring, a year early.

Mr. de Martino called for the establishment of a government with a "solid majority," including all the parties of the left. He said that this would not have to mean seats for the Communists in the Cabinet but could involve "a form of external support."

The Communist party increased its strength to within 2 percentage points of the Christian Democrats in regional elections in June. Since then, it has tried to reinforce an image of political respectability and urged the Socialists not to precipitate the crisis.

Mr. de Martino said that it was clear that the government of Premier Aldo Moro "has searched for an alliance on individual problems with the Communist party" while ignoring the Socialists.

This left the Socialists in the politically untenable position of taking blame for policies on which they had no say while the Communists—with whom the Christian Democrats want no overt accord—reaped a growing anti-government vote by being in the opposition.

Christian Democratic party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini today barred "implicating the Communist party, directly or indirectly, in the responsibilities of the [government] majority."

He said that this did not mean the next government would refuse to consider Communist suggestions on any specific issues or approve them if it considers them useful.

● CIA said to have slated $6-million outlay on Italy elections. Page 3.

Workers End Strike On Madrid Subway

MADRID, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Madrid's striking subway workers won a solid victory today, getting the 27,428 pesetas ($455) extra a year they demanded.

But the wave of other strikes and street disturbances they ignited rolled on.

As the final details of the subway package were hammered out, riot police used tear gas to break up gatherings of 18,000 striking metalworkers in the industrial suburb of Villaverde.

Thousands of construction workers stopped work in Madrid for the second straight day, bank employees struck and agricultural workers occupied a church in the southern city of Cadiz.

The subway walkout started Monday night and threw Madrid traffic into chaos.

Army Action

The end to the strike came after army specialists had taken over the subway and put six of its seven lines back into operation, running it as a free service to the public.

The army earlier today defended itself against accusations of breaking a strike by saying that it was not trying to take sides.

Denying charges by the strikers that the army was interfering in a labor conflict, the army said it "is carrying out a mission called for in the law and the performance of which has been called for by the government of the nation."

Besides the 3,800 mass-transport employees who stopped work Monday, more than 20,000 industrial workers in the Madrid area alone are on strike.

Americans working in industries representing heavy U.S. investment said the underground Communist-dominated workers' commissions, the pro-Chinese Spanish Labor party and Socialist labor groups have thrown their full weight into the strikes.

Right to Strike

The aim appears to be to break the back of the government-controlled labor unions and win the long-denied full right to strike.

The government has privately blamed Communist agitation for the new worker militancy and street disturbances.

For the second consecutive day riot police broke up crowds of workers trying to demonstrate on Madrid's main avenue, the Gran Via. Witnesses said the protesters today were workers from the Madrid Standard-ITT electronics factory, which the management locked yesterday because of continued work stoppages for higher wages and benefits.

The Cabinet took a step to defuse the politically tense situation by withdrawing police from all university campuses and putting the responsibility for public order and all nonacademic activities into the hands of university rectors and deans.

Meanwhile, Spain's biggest news magazine said today that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was meddling in Spanish affairs and named nine Americans who, it said, were CIA agents operating in Spain.

The liberal magazine Cambio 16 devoted its cover story to alleged attempts by the CIA to slow the democratization of Spain in the post-Franco era. It said Philip Agee, a former CIA operative who wrote the book "CIA Diary," helped on the story.



United Press International.

The local headquarters of the FNLA in Hua mbo, Angola, shows signs of recent fighting.

But Reports No Sign by Pretoria on Angola

U.S. Sees Gain in S. African Pullout

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (IHT).—Any withdrawal of South African troops from Angola would be a "political plus" but would strengthen the position of Soviet-supported forces there, Assistant Secretary of State William Schaufele said today.

However, he reiterated an earlier White House statement that South Africa had signaled no intent to evacuate its 1,000 troops in the former Portuguese territory.

But diplomatic sources in Lusaka, Zambia, said today that South Africa will definitely pull its troops out of Angola. The withdrawal is expected to be rapid, the sources said. In Johannesburg, defense sources refused to say anything about the Lusaka report—"not even no comment."

Mr. Schaufele, who just returned to Washington from a tour of Angola on orders from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, said that the Communists probably cannot win a military victory there despite arms aid and the presence of an estimated 400 Soviet advisers and 7,500 Cuban troops.

Great Controversy

"Certainly, the presence of South African troops in Angola is a subject which arouses great controversy in Africa," he said of demands by black African states that troops from South Africa be withdrawn.

"We were not consulted about the entrance of South Africa into the Angolan dispute," he said in a television interview. But he hinted that other African states should consider carefully before condemning the presence of South African troops.

The diplomatic sources in Lusaka reported that the United States and other countries had succeeded in persuading South Africa that the presence of its troops was politically embarrassing and that this far outweighed any military advantages.

The sources said that Western aid to counter the effects of the South African troop withdrawal was expected in the form of sophisticated arms aimed at offsetting Soviet military aid to the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

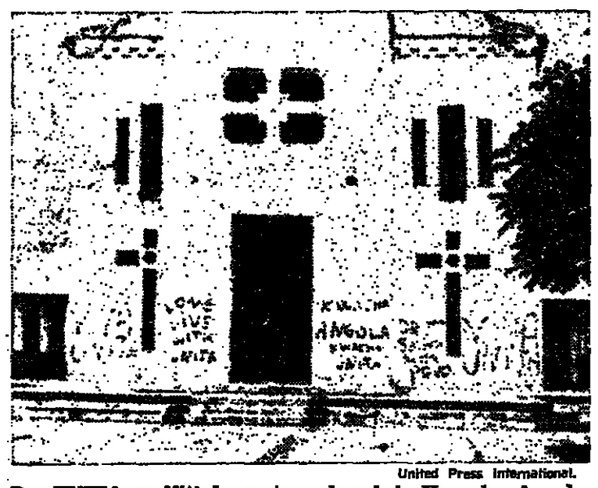
The MPLA, fighting two Western-backed organizations—the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) was said to have received more than $100 million worth of military equipment during the last six months.

The National Broadcasting Co. reported earlier this week that South Africa was preparing to pull its estimated 1,000 troops out of the former Portuguese territory.

But a Defense Ministry spokesman in Pretoria said that to the best of his knowledge the report was inaccurate. Local newspapers were barred from publishing it.

In a statement yesterday, however, Defense Minister Pieter Bo-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.

Pro-UNITA graffiti decorate a church in Huambo, Angola.

Kissinger Said to Alert Allon To Threat in Angola Events

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has told Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel that Israel's security could be more jeopardized in the long run by developments in Angola than by the debate on the Middle East next week in the United Nations Security Council, Israeli sources said yesterday.

In their private talks, Mr. Kissinger reportedly told the visiting Israeli official that if, because of congressional opposition, the United States failed to halt Soviet military activities in Angola, the Soviet Union and other countries might not take U.S. warnings seriously in the future.

In Mr. Kissinger's view, this could encourage Arab countries such as Syria to run risks that could lead to a new, Russian-supported attack on Israel.

Mr. Allon is here to discuss next week's Security Council debate on the Middle East and to work toward a common Israeli-U.S. position. He met yesterday with Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and later with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger said the talks had been "very satisfactory" and that the United States would take Israel's views seriously when it developed its own tactics and strategy for the debate, which Israel will boycott if, as expected, the Palestine Liberation Organization is invited to participate.

Mr. Allon said the two countries had a "basic understanding" of what is needed in the Middle East.

The United States has pledged that it would veto efforts to alter the basic Middle East negotiating framework in the debate but has left itself flexible for dealing with moderately worded resolutions that might not be acceptable to Israel.

Although Mr. Kissinger's predictions are not shared by his critics, who see no correlation between Angola and Israel, Mr. Allon reportedly agreed with Mr. Kissinger and expressed his own concern about the refusal of Congress to support covert aid to U.S.-backed factions in Angola.

Mr. Kissinger also expressed these views to an Israeli newsman, Nissim Kivity of the Tel Aviv afternoon paper Yediot Aharonot, before the start of Mr. Kissinger's dinner for Mr. Allon at the State Department Wednesday night. In a conversation yesterday, Mr. Kissinger confirmed that he had stressed to Mr. Allon privately that the test of wills over Angola could have profound repercussions.

Both men alluded to their concern at the dinner.

Mr. Kissinger, after discussing efforts to work out a common view regarding peace in the Middle East, said: "Every American

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Will Cut Aid to Nations Voting Against Stance in UN

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has formally initiated a policy of singling out for cutbacks in U.S. aid those nations that have sided against the United States in votes in the United Nations. In some cases, the cutbacks involve food and humanitarian relief.

According to State Department officials, Mr. Kissinger has already postponed agreements on development aid to Tanzania and Guyana because of their votes in the UN General Assembly to condemn Zionism and to oppose the administration's position on Korea.

Other nations such as Malawi and Ivory Coast, which supported administration positions in the UN, will be given additional aid.

The new policy was described in both negative and positive terms.

'Zap List'

The official who disclosed this information to The Times called the policy no more than a "zap list" to punish small countries and do nothing about others, such as Egypt, that were also voting against the United States.

State Department officials who confirmed the policy spoke of it as simply a way of showing developing nations that their behavior in international organizations would affect their direct relations with the United States.

As an official put it, "If bilateral concerns aren't overriding—like Middle East peace talks—we have to do something tangible to them to show that their opposition to us is not cost-free."

Congress appears to be divided on this issue. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has issued a report specifically prohibiting the politicizing of economic aid. The House International Relations Committee passed a resolution that, in effect, endorsed some kind of get-tough approach after the UN vote condemning Zionism as a form of racism.

Some of the officials also acknowledged that:

- High officials of the Agency for International Development who are responsible for carrying out development programs have not even been informed of the new policy.
- Nations whose aid programs have been delayed or canceled are

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Warfare Escalates In Beirut; 74 Dead

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (AP).—The heaviest fighting of the nine-month Lebanese civil war raged today in the southeastern suburbs of Beirut.

Thousands of Palestinian guerrillas and their leftist Lebanese allies were locked in house-to-house fighting with rightist Lebanese Christians for control of the approach roads to the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar.

The rocket and mortar duels and the street fighting were described by an army spokesman as the heaviest to date.

The casualty toll rose to 74 dead and 152 wounded from midnight yesterday to tonight, according to preliminary counts.

A security spokesman said there was a large number of dead and wounded around Tal Zaatar who could not be reached by medical teams because of the battle.

The daily Arab World Review said the crisis has escalated to new heights militarily and politically, both at the Arab level and internationally, and the question now is whether it is coming to a head.

There were demonstrations in various parts of Lebanon and in Beirut by people demanding bread and other food as supplies began running out because of the protracted crisis.

A newly formed organization, Relief International for Lebanon, formed by foreign residents appealed for urgent international aid for the tens of thousands of people in desperate need of the basic necessities of life.

The rival sides made conflicting claims of the outcome of the Tal Zaatar battle, which spilled over into the Christian neighborhoods of Sin el-Fil, Hazmiye, Horsh Tabet and Ain el-Rummaneh surrounding the Palestinian camp.

Others Join Battle

Gunmen in Moslem neighborhoods abutting on these Christian areas joined the battle in an effort to break the blockade.

The Lebanese Army, which in general has avoided becoming involved in the fighting, is beginning to take an active role as the fighting escalates.

A security forces spokesman said an attack by 1,000 Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese leftists in the Chiyah area of Beirut was repulsed by Christian Phalangists aided by the army.

He added that the internal security headquarters in the heart of the city was also attacked by leftist gunmen who wrecked five jeeps.

Large numbers of gunmen were busy in both Christian and Moslem neighborhoods digging trenches and erecting sandbag street barricades, the spokesman said.

The independent Beirut daily An Nahar published by Labor Minister Ghassan Tueni claimed today that the blockade of the Tal Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp was an attempt by the rightist Christians to force the relocation of the camp.

Tal Zaatar and its environs, inhabited by 37,000 Palestinian refugees, form a pocket in an entirely Christian area of the capital.

It has strategic importauce because it is located on high ground within the area, threatening communications with Christian towns in the mountains behind Beirut.

Meanwhile, the UN truce supervision organization announced that it is moving its headquarters from Beirut to Naqoura, a town on the Lebanese-Israeli border.

Russia Says UN Must Assure New Geneva Talks on Mideast

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Soviet Union said today that "the main result" of the UN Security Council special session Monday should be to pave the way for the resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

The government statement, issued by Tass and read on the evening television news program, criticized what it called Israel's "stubborn opposition to any progress toward settlement."

The statement assailed "certain states which have backed Israeli policy." Although the United States was not specifically named, the statement said those states "continue striving to bypass the Geneva peace conference [and] are seeking partial deals that overlook key problems of the settlement."

That apparently referred to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach to a Middle East peace.

Israel is boycotting the session because of Palestinian participation and is opposed to modification of two UN resolutions that have been a framework for the existing cease-fire and negotiating efforts.

The Soviet statement did not in detail outline the Soviet position at the forthcoming session, but indicated it would be based on support for the Geneva conference and for the Palestinian position.

The Soviet statement said three basic problems must be resolved for peace in the Middle East. They were listed as follows:

- Israeli troops must be withdrawn from all Arab territory occupied in 1967.
- The legitimate rights of the Palestine Arab people must be insured, including its inalienable right to the creation of its own state."
- The security of all Middle East states and right to independent existence must be guaranteed.

A Cold Winter for Them

Portuguese Find No Solution To Angola Refugee Problem

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The winter has been cold in Portugal, with near freezing temperatures, but for the refugees from Angola it has seemed even colder.

There are about 350,000 refugees, most of them destitute and openly yearning to return to Angola, which became independent of Portugal Nov. 11.

"The dimensions of the problem are too great for us," Capt. Ramalho Ortigao, spokesman for the government's refugee agency, the Institute for Aid to Returned Nationals, said in an interview.

Capt. Ortigao, his face lined with exhaustion and tension, said that he was leaving the agency this week to return to the barracks "because there is no solution."

Portugal spent $156 million on the refugees last year and, as Capt. Ortigao acknowledged, with nothing to show for it.

Small Compensation

The money was used to bring refugees here and to give them a bare sustenance. They are automatically considered unemployed and receive a small compensation which is costing the government $11,700,000 a month.

The airlift brought out 235,315 refugees in the six-month period that ended Oct. 31. The Portuguese Air Force and TAP, the country's airline, carried most of them. The United States joined the airlift in August with two charters bringing out 30,727 refugees and British aircraft brought out 5,906. Lesser assistance was provided by the Soviet Union, West and East Germany and France.

"We had to leave Angola because we were terrorized by the war around us," Raquel Carrasco Oliveira, a philosophy and history teacher, said, adding emphatically: "Most of us want to go back as soon as security is restored."

Most of the refugees have found cramped, uncomfortable lodgings with relatives in villages and towns in northern Portugal. Many have only light clothing and are suffering from unheated houses.

Icy Reception

"What's worse is the icy reception," refugees say over and over again. They say they are treated as "colonialist exploiters" by the mainland Portuguese.

A few have found jobs, but the rest must live on the meager government checks. A married couple receives $98 a month plus $8 for each child; an unmarried adult gets $78 a month.

The refugees are frustrated and angry and a potential center of revolt.

"They've brought back arms with them and will use them if things go on as they are," says Jose Neto, 23, a university student from Lobito, in western Angola, who wants to go to Israel to study archaeology.

Refugees who do not have relatives in Portugal are in some ways better off than those who do. About 30,000 are living in hotels and boarding houses—mostly in Lisbon—at government expense.

U.S. Sees Gain If S. Africans Quit Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

tha said, "South Africa has no claim in Angola and . . . we would like to see Angola as a free and independent country—free from interference on the part of outside forces."

Meanwhile, Pentagon sources said that a Soviet guided-missile cruiser is steaming southward along the west African coast, raising the possibility that it could join other Soviet Navy vessels in the Angola area.

The Kresta-class cruiser, which sailed out of the Mediterranean, was last reported off Mauritania.

The sources said that the cruiser is expected to reach Conakry, Guinea, this weekend. Soviet naval vessels have operated out of Conakry for about three years, but Pentagon officials said that they do not yet know whether the cruiser will stop there or sail on south toward Angola to reinforce a destroyer and two other Soviet ships already in the area.

OAU Meeting Saturday

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity will meet tomorrow to discuss the Angolan civil war.

It will be the first special summit meeting called by the organization, indicating the concern of African leaders over the situation in Angola.

However, any attempt to take decisive action on Angola may destroy the unity of the organization and divide Africa into two opposing camps.

Nearly half the OAU's 46 member-states now support the MPLA and this group may have the majority necessary to push through general recognition of its Luanda-based regime at tomorrow's conference.

However, several African states are opposed to the MPLA and concerned about Soviet influence in Angola.

Portugal Seeking Big Loans From Western Allies

LISBON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Portuguese Minister of Finance Francisco Salgado Zenha said yesterday that Portugal is negotiating foreign loans amounting to 20 billion escudos (about $740 million) to help the country out of its economic crisis.

In a televised speech, he said the funds would mainly come from West Germany, the United States, the International Monetary Fund, the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association.

The loans would be primarily for the development of agriculture, fishing, food industries, textiles and construction.

The minister said 300,000 Portuguese were now unemployed—about 15 per cent of the labor force.

Mrs. Peron Asks Nation to Unite Against Terror

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 9 (AP).—President Isabel Peron, in her first major public appearance in a month, today urged Argentines to join the fight against terrorism to insure "our country's survival."

More than 1,000 persons have been killed in political violence since Mrs. Peron assumed the presidency on the death of her husband in July, 1974. Twenty have died since New Year's Day. "We all have to take part in this fight," Mrs. Peron said in a speech during a military graduation at a theater in the capital.

The speech was broadcast nationwide by radio and television. Mrs. Peron, 44, appeared healthy despite rumors she was ill again.

3 Slain, 7 Kidnapped

VILLA CONSTITUCION, Argentina, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The bullet-riddled bodies of three workers were found here yesterday, and there was fear for the lives of at least seven persons kidnapped in the central industrial city of Cordoba, Wednesday.

Norwegian Ship Missing

OSLO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A Norwegian supertanker carrying a crew of 32 including 3 women has not been heard from since Dec. 28 and is missing in an area east of the Philippines, the shipowner said this week.



United Press International.

Detectives search through rubble in Jerusalem market.

8 Hurt in Jerusalem Market Blast

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (AP).—A homemade time bomb exploded in a crowded Jerusalem supermarket today, wounding eight shoppers.

Police said that they suspected Arab guerrillas in the blast, Israel's first of the new year. They detained 50 suspects for questioning in the neighborhood, the Jewish Ramat Eshkol quarter in the Arab sector of the city.

Hospital officials said that all but one of the wounded suffered minor cuts from flying glass and would be released today. One person required more intensive treatment, they said, but was not believed to be in serious condition.

The charge was placed inside a length of pipe and dropped into a shopping cart in the busy market, police said. The store was filled with shoppers making purchases in preparation for the Jewish Sabbath.

U.S. Will Cut Aid to Nations Voting Against Stance in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

not explicitly being told why, although, as an official said, "When our ambassador comes to them and complains about their votes in the UN, and a few weeks later an AID transaction falls through, they get the picture."

This year, the policy will be carried out in a more systematic and wide-ranging way, using all available aid programs—grant military aid, military credit sales, grant food aid, credit food sales, Export-Import Bank loans, development and humanitarian relief assistance—but relying initially and mainly on diplomatic protests.

State Department officials traced the origins of the new policy to three factors: one was the appointment of Daniel Moynihan as representative to the UN. Mr. Moynihan was offered this position after his article in Commentary magazine calling for a strategy of "raising hell" in the UN.

A second factor was Mr. Kissinger's long-held belief that when nations acted against important interests of the United States on issues that were extraneous to their own interests, the administration should take a stern line.

The third factor was the UN vote condemning Zionism as a form of racism, which caused a number of congressmen to press for cutting off U.S. contributions to the UN and to many of its member states.

State Department officials flatly reject the charge that they have produced a "zap list" and say that their policy has only a short-run objective. They said that an office has been set up in the State Department to monitor and analyze UN votes.

These officials acknowledged that, in most cases, only small developing nations that could do little to the United States in return are chosen for action. Such nations include: the Cameroons, Cyprus, Benin (formerly Dahomey), Niger, Senegal, Burundi, Chad and Malta. But the analysts also select nations like India, Bangladesh, and Nigeria for action.

Japan Alerted Against China By Gromyko

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP).—In an obvious reference to China, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today criticized those who he said are trying to cause trouble between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Mr. Gromyko, who arrived earlier in the day for a five-day visit, spoke at a banquet given by Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

The Soviet official said there are those who are trying to complicate relations between the governments of Japan and the Soviet Union.

For them, he said, "a preferable situation is tension among countries, and we refuse this. . . . We believe we should try to prevent this kind of effort from interfering in the mutual interests of the Soviet Union and Japan, and we expect Japan to agree with this policy of ours."

Diplomatic observers said this statement clearly was aimed at China.

One of the issues Mr. Gromyko was expected to take up in his talks here is that of the Japanese claim to four northern islands seized by the Russians at the end of World War II. This has been one of the stumbling blocks to conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty.

China's support for the Japanese claim to the islands has been an irritant to the Russians.

Moscow, according to Radio Moscow broadcasts in recent months, sees Peking's support of Tokyo in its island claim as part of the Chinese effort to reduce Soviet influence in Japan.

The Soviet Union also sees current efforts by Tokyo and Peking to conclude a peace treaty as another part of Chinese maneuvers against Moscow.

Mr. Miyazawa said he hopes that Mr. Gromyko's visit to Japan will help solve various issues pending between the two countries since World War II.

New Student Riot Stirs Martial Law Talk by Demirel

ISTANBUL, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Police traded shots with members of a group of about 1,000 leftist students demonstrating outside the U.S. Consulate today, and Premier Suleyman Demirel warned that he may impose martial law to end an escalation in student violence which has claimed 12 lives.

The gun battle did not cause any injuries or damage at the consulate, officials there said, but Turkish authorities reported that one policeman was shot in the hand during the clash.

"If the country becomes uncontrollable without martial law, then martial law becomes one of the tools the government may resort to," Premier Demirel told reporters in Ankara after discussing the new violence with President Fahri Koruturk. "However, the government has made no decision at the moment," the Premier said.

Students marched to the consulate from Istanbul's university campus to protest an Ankara university clash in which 14 students were wounded when police charged rightists and leftists yesterday.

Some students fired at police guards in front of the consulate in Istanbul. "There were only three or four policemen before the consulate entrance," a police spokesman said. "They fired back." He said that the students dispersed through side streets when police reinforcements arrived.

14 Are Killed, 60 Hurt In Hamburg Ship Blast

HAMBURG, Jan. 9 (AP).—At least 14 workers were killed and about 60 were injured in a large explosion aboard a tanker under construction in the Blohm und Voss company's shipyards here today.

Police said the explosion occurred in the boiler room of the unfinished vessel, the Anders Maersk, being built an Hamburg's harbor for the Scandinavian Maersk line.

World Food Program Aiding South Vietnam

ROME, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A spokesman for the World Food Program said this week that it is sending $2.3 million worth of food aid to South Vietnam for flood victims and postwar rehabilitation.

He said just over $1 million would help feed 50,000 persons in the Dien Ban region near Danang, hit by heavy floods, and food aid worth nearly $1.3 million was earmarked for farmers in the Cu Chi and Ben Cat regions near Saigon.

Allon Alerted By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

has to know that only a strong America can contribute to the peace process and that to the degree that other countries begin to question America's ability to shape events, to the degree that America ceases to be a relevant factor in world affairs, somebody—somewhere along the line—will have to pay in blood and sacrifice Americans and friends of America.

"So the deep problem we face—if we want to move the world toward peace—is not only whether America will be reliable," Mr. Kissinger continued, "but also the question is whether with all the good intentions in the world America can stay relevant and strong enough."

Third Session

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Allon today met for the third time this week on how to approach the UN debate on the Middle East. Mr. Kissinger called the meeting "successful."

When a State Department official was asked later if a common approach to the UN meeting had been agreed upon, he said: "I don't believe we have made a final decision on that."

Unesco HQ Bombed

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP).—Fire bombs were thrown at the two headquarters buildings of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization last night, causing some damage, officials said. A group called the Jewish Self-Defense Front claimed responsibility.

News Analysis

Chou-Formed Team to Help Test His Legacy

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The death of Chou En-lai comes at a time when China appears solidly embarked on a broad course of stability and economic development which he said helped to chart even during his last years of prolonged illness.

Whether China can achieve the ambitious goal that Mr. Chou outlined of becoming a "powerful, modern socialist state" by the end of the century will be a final test of his legacy to the Chinese revolution. Mr. Chou, who was 78, enunciated his vision at the National People's Congress a year ago, his last major public action.

Over the last two or three years, the shrewd, sophisticated and tenacious Mr. Chou also had helped put together a collective leadership of slightly younger men to succeed himself and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. With Mr. Chou's death, and with the 82-year-old Chairman Mao in frail health, the task of guiding China's 800 million people will now increasingly fall on them.

2 Critical Areas

Foremost among them is Teng Hsiao-ping, the tough, pragmatic, 71-year-old senior deputy premier, who also holds the important job of chief of staff of the armed forces and is a vice-chairman of the party, thus having a voice in three critical areas—the party, government and military.

Perhaps aware that Mr. Chou was approaching death, Mr. Teng has moved swiftly over the last few months to consolidate his power by appointing a large number of his own followers or like-minded party veterans to key jobs. But Mr. Teng, a short, blunt man was purged during the Cultural Revolution and could still have powerful enemies.

In the view of analysts here, the other most important figure may be Chang Chun-chiao, the second deputy premier, who is about 66 years old. Mr. Chang,



Keystone.

Wang Hung-wen

a smooth, pleasant man whom some Chinese compare with Mr. Chou, was a major architect of the Cultural Revolution and once was thought to represent the radical faction from Shanghai.

How well he gets along with Mr. Teng, whom he denounced during the Cultural Revolution, is a frequent matter of conjecture.

Chief Political Commissar

Besides being second deputy premier, Mr. Chang also is chief political commissar of the armed forces and is one of the six surviving members of the powerful nine-man Standing Committee of the Politburo.

Beyond Mr. Teng and Mr. Chang, the possible makeup of a transitional leadership grows even more uncertain.

Beyond the 82-year-old Chairman Mao, Mr. Teng and Mr. Chang, there are three other members of the Politburo Standing Committee.

They are: Chu Teh, 89, the redoubtable marshal, who also is chairman of the National People's Congress; Yeh Chien-ying, 7.. the minister of defense, and Wang Hung-wen, a Shanghai activist in his 40s who was catapulted to prominence by Chairman Mao in 1973.

But all three are question marks—Mr. Chu and Mr. Yeh because of their age and uncertain political power and Mr. Wang because he has been in

something of an eclipse most the year.

As the list for Mr. Chou funeral makes clear, however, M Wang now ranks second in t party after Chairman Mao hi self.

Transitional Period

At the level of actual a ministration, three other me whom Mr. Chou helped nar deputy premiers at the Natio People's Congress last Janu also may play important roles the transitional period.

These include Li Hsien-nien, the chief economic administrat Chen Hsi-lien, 63, commander the Peking military garrison, a Hua Kuo-feng, the minister public security. Mr. Hua, w is in his early 60s and co from Mr. Mao's district Hunan Province, has taken increasingly prominent role recent months in everything fr agriculture to Tibetan affairs.

Except for Mr. Wang, all them are aged. Few party lead in their 40s and 50s have be promoted to positions of n power.

This tendency toward gerontocracy is nothing new in Chi where rulers usually have h on till their deaths.

But Notice in Soviet Bloc Is Slight

World Leaders Mourn the Passing of Chou

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai was remembered in many non-Communist countries today as a brilliant and remarkable statesman. But the Soviet Union and most of its allies barely took official notice of Chou's death.

Reflecting the struggle between the Chinese-led and Moscow-led Communists, Chou's death rated only four lines on Page 5 of Pravda, the official Soviet Communist party newspaper. The official Czechoslovak paper, Rude Pravo, gave it eight lines on Page 7.

The Kremlin today sent condolences to China on the death of Mr. Chou and asked that its sympathy be conveyed to his family.

Like the Tass report last night on Mr. Chou's death, the announcement in Moscow consisted of one paragraph and contained no tribute to the late Chinese premier.

One Sentence

Polish newspapers today carried a one-sentence item on Mr. Chou's death.

However, Albanian newspapers printed a black-bordered obituary notice for him today.

And in Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu hailed Mr. Chou as a "bright revolutionary figure" and an "outstanding militant of the international Communist movement."

Romania has remained neutral in the Moscow-Peking feud; Albania is China's only Eastern European ally.

Yugoslav President Tito said in a telegram to Peking that Mr. Chou's death was "a great loss for the People's Republic of China and for mankind."

'Close Friend'

President Ton Duc Thang of North Vietnam, quoted by the official Vietnam News Agency, said, "Comrade Chou En-lai was an outstanding Communist militant, an eminent son of the Chinese people, one of the most outstanding leaders of the Chinese party and state, and a great and close friend of the Vietnamese people."

North Korean President Kim Il Sung sent a message of condolences. He praised Mr. Chou as an outstanding leader of the party and state of China, a distinguished revolutionary and a prominent figure in the international Communist movement, the North Korean News Agency said.

Mr. Chou's death was treated as a major event in non-Communist countries throughout the world.

In Washington, President Ford sent condolences to Peking and said Mr. Chou "has left his imprint not only on the history of modern China but also on the world scene."

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said Mr. Chou was respected as one of the principal architects of modern China and his loss would be keenly felt throughout the world.

Outstanding Niche

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told Chinese leaders in messages of condolence that Mr. Chou had carved himself an outstanding niche in the history of the People's Republic of China.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing paid tribute to Mr. Chou for his role, "underlined by the great spark and distinction of his intelligence," in the emergence and progress of Communist China.

The Italian Communist party sent a brief telegram of condolences to the Chinese party.

Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and the Common Market Commission in Brussels sent telegrams of condolences.

Swedish Premier Olof Palme praised Mr. Chou as a great statesman.

'Great Loss'

Japanese Premier Takeo Miki said Mr. Chou had been "one of the top leaders of the world" and his death was "a great loss."

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam paid tribute to Mr. Chou.

The United Nations flag was ordered flown at half-staff at UN headquarters in New York and Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim praised Mr. Chou for "dedication to the fostering of better understanding among nations and international peace."

Astute Leader

In Cairo, President Anwar Sadat said, "China has lost an astute leader, one of the best in the contemporary world. History will immortalize his memory as a unique leader and first-class statesman."

Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, sent a message of condolence to Chairman Mao Tse-tung in which he described Mr. Ch as having been a "sincere frie of the Palestinians."

Indian Prime Minister Indi Gandhi, Pakistani Prime Min ter Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Sh Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of I and Prime Minister Lee Ku Yew of Singapore praised Chou and regretted his passi

Flags were also at half-st in Sri Lanka and on governme buildings in the British col of Hong Kong.

Front Page

The death received front-p treatment in South Korea, anti-Communist country whi troops fought against Chin "volunteers" during the Kore war.

A Philippines Foreign Off statement issued in Manila cal Mr. Chou "one of the tower figures of whom it can truly said that the world will never the same after his passing a revolutionary and a conciliator . . . a force for both char and stability . . ."

Statements issued by the governments of Thailand and Mala sia said Mr. Chou's death wa great loss to Asia and the wo

On the Chinese Nationalist land of Taiwan, the United Da News branded Mr. Chou "a ty cal political clown" whose dea it said, meant "nothing signi cant" in terms of changing policies of Chairman Mao.

China Held Unlikely to Grow Into a Major Exporter of Oil

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—A U.S. government study, triggered by China's sudden emergence as a major oil producer, predicts that Peking is unlikely to become a significant force in world petroleum markets despite rapid current increases in output.

The study, prepared by the CIA, finds that domestic needs in China, the world's fourth-largest consumer of energy, are likely to limit oil export potential over the next decade.

Even under the most favorable assumptions, the study contends, China will be in a position to export in 1985 only a tenth of the oil now being exported by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"This is hardly in keeping with the image of a country whose potential oil resources have been compared with those of the entire Middle East," the CIA study concludes. "In fact, it underscores just how inept these comparisons really are."

Reports Available

The study, titled "China: Energy Balance Projections," was completed two months ago for use by government officials. It is now available to the public, as are a growing number of CIA research reports. They are being distributed to scholars, journalists and others outside the government through the so-called Document Expediting Project of the Library of Congress.

The research study on Chinese oil was evidently designed to counterbalance recent speculation that China may within a few years become a major oil exporter.

"Observers of the international oil scene, in their search for non-OPEC sources of oil, are becoming increasingly interested in China," the report notes. "Heartened by reports of the rapid growth of China's oil industry and its 'vast' oil resources, they view China as a potential source of sizable crude exports."

Recent actions by Peking, which has been spurring oil output in recent years at an annual rate of 20 per cent, have apparently reinforced that view.

China began exporting its first significant amounts of petroleum in 1973, mainly to Japan, which after the United States is the largest oil importer. In discussions with the Japanese, Chinese officials are reported to have shown willingness to export as much as a million barrels a day by 1980, or five times the export level estimated for last year.

According to the CIA study, based on projections of China's supply and demand of energy by 1980 and 1985, such high oil exports would require reducing China's rate of growth and would run counter to announced plans to modernize the nation's economy over the next few decades.

Inhibiting Factors

The report lists three factors that would tend to inhibit high oil export projections:

• Production of coal, which has traditionally been the principal source of energy in China, has been growing slowly in recent years. The Chinese coal industry has been unable to meet demand, requiring the conversion of some industries, including power generation, from coal to oil.

• China is now committed to rapid mechanization of agriculture, using the self-reliance displayed by Tachai, a model village in Shansi Province, as an example. Oil is the predominant fuel consumed in agriculture, and the increased use of machines in farm tasks is likely to spur needs by the farm sector far beyond its present 6 per cent of total Chinese energy consumption.

• The Chinese approach to industrialization, based on small plants widely distributed, involves a less efficient use of energy than the conventional large plants, which benefit from economies of scale and more modern technology. Last year, for example, 57 per cent of China's cement output originated in 2,800 small plants.

The high rates of growth in China's oil industry raised petroleum production to 1.6 million barrels a day last year, placing China among the top 10 producers, close to such countries as Canada and Iraq. But the report doubts that such high growth rates can be maintained over the long term.

Ecuador Ousts Two Generals, Denies Coup Bid

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The government dismissed two generals today after one of them announced that the President, Gen. Guillermo Rodrigues Lara, had been deposed in a coup.

The government denied that military leaders had decided to depose Gen. Rodriguez Lara, who seized power in a coup in 1972 and has survived several attempts to overthrow him.

The army commander, Gen. Guillermo Duran, named in an apparently false or premature communiqué as the head of a new four-man military government, said there was no coup and he would issue a statement later explaining the situation.

The coup communiqué was broadcast over a radio station and signed by the education minister, Gen. Gustavo Vascones. Gen. Vascones denied he had sent out the communiqué but said he had been dismissed anyway.

The government also said another military leader, Gen. Raul Puma, the public works minister until the Cabinet resigned two days ago, was arrested. No charges were immediately announced.

Local Official Charged In Fatal Belgian Fire

MONS, Belgium, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The local councilman responsible for public services in the nearby town of La Louvière has been charged with manslaughter following the New Year's Day café fire there in which 15 people died, police said this week.

Gilbert Vandewoorde, 42, is alleged to have ignored reports concerning the lack of safety precautions at the "6-9" Café, where the fire occurred, the police said. The proprietor of the café, Jean-Marie Nalines, 21, has been arrested on similar charges.

New Colors Blow Off Plane of Princess

PARIS, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—plane taking an Iranian prin for an African tour had its na painted Iranian colors blown o on a flight from the Netherlan yesterday.

The chartered Boeing 727 c rying Princess Ashraf Pahla sister of the Shah of Iran, quickly repainted at Orly Airp But as the plane took off bef the new coat was dry, a telegr was sent to its next stop Dakar, Senegal, ordering more paint, according to airp sources.

Teng Nears Top in China

(Continued from Page 1)

istrative ability is probably t chief reason for his promotio Visiting statesmen have said h is modest, has an impressi memory, little humor and displa total command of any Chines delegation he heads.

'Quotes Confucius'

Recently the vice-premier su prised China-watchers by quotin Confucius, the ancient sage wh has been under fierce criticis here.

He told a banquet for We German Chancellor Helm Schmidt, "We must hear a mat words but judge him by h deeds." It was the first time t vilified Confucius had been pu licly quoted since February, 19 and another sign of Mr. Teng growing confidence.

Sinologists detect his influen in a whole range of rece changes, from new radio progra ing to a more direct, less ide logical approach to econo questions.

He was born in the mountai locked western province of Sz chuan. With other youthful le ists, including Mr. Chou, he w in France in the 1920s.

During the long Chinese Com munist struggles, Mr. Teng h an impeccable record: He join Mr. Mao in the Kiangsi Sovi edited the army newspaper Re Star and took part in the Long March.

He played an important pa in the Red Army's crossing of t Yangtse River during the fin stages of the drive against t Chinese Nationalists.

With the declaration of th People's Republic in 1949, M Teng quickly established himse as an invaluable administra and by 1956 had become a vic premier and party general se retary.

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6-Million Secret Operation

ouse Member Reports CIA lanned Funding in Italy Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).— million dollars in U.S. secret ds targeted for anti-Commun- t elements in Italy was in- ded for use in that country's general election, according a member of Congress who was efed on the operation.

CIA Director William Colby de it clear yesterday that none the money has yet been spent administration officials re- ed to clarify whether the ency would go ahead with the n despite its public exposure. "We have not spent a nickel in ly in the past few months," Mr. Colby said, adding: "I am not at liberty to discuss details."

Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., a member of the House International Relations Committee, called Mr. Colby's statement "accurate but misleading." According to Rep. Ryan, covert funding of Italian anti-Communist elements had been temporarily suspended because of a lack of funds while the Ford administration sought an additional $6 million to be spent between now and the Italian elections.

Illegality Not Claimed

Neither Rep. Ryan nor any other member of Congress has claimed that such payments by the CIA would violate U.S. laws.

The Italian elections are not scheduled until 1977, but the collapse this week of Premier Aldo Moro's coalition government has raised the possibility that elections may be held before then. The Communist party gained one-third of the popular vote in regional elections last June and would be expected to make further gains if elections were held in the near future.

An Italian Communist leader, issuing the party's first comment on the reports of covert CIA funding, called in Rome today for an end to outside interference in Italian politics.

Gian Carlo Pajetta, commenting in a front-page article in the party daily Unita, asserted that the Italian Communists are independent of Moscow and Italy should be "capable of not being dominated by anyone."

Rep. Ryan's account of a Dec. 9 briefing by Mr. Colby was echoed by another committee member, Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, who said: "The only thing he told us was what he planned to do."

Rep. Ryan said he did not know how much the CIA already has funneled to centrist political leaders in Rome and its was not clear whether any of the congressional committees with authority over CIA funds had approved the $6-million expenditure.

The only indication of what effect disclosure of the plan might have on future CIA involvement in Italian politics surfaced in a remark by White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen. Speaking of covert operations in general, Mr. Nessen said that congressmen "can stop it or undermine it by leaking it when they disagree with it."

x-CIA Agent lames Colby, ord in Death

By Clay Harris

LONDON, Jan. 9 (WP).— rmer CIA agent Philip Agee d yesterday that it was not blic exposure, but rather the competence" of President Ford d CIA director William Colby, t was responsible for the ling of the CIA Athens sta- n chief, Richard Welch.

Mr. Agee, who published his IA Diary" last year and has ntributed to subsequent expo- res of alleged CIA agents, ap- ared on a BBC television in- view with former CIA agent vid Phillips, a leader of the ency's counterattacks against critics.

There was obvious hostility be- een Mr. Agee and Mr. Phillips, illustrated by their final ex- change.

"So you're saying the errors of e CIA make it morally just for u to tolerate the death of an- her person," Mr. Phillips said.

"Not morally just. It's ab- lutely necessary to do it," Mr. ee replied.

'SS and Gestapo'

"It's like identifying SS and stapo people after World War ," Mr. Agee, you're a moral prim- ve," Mr. Phillips concluded.

Throughout the program, Mr. ee maintained that a previous posure of Mr. Welch's position station chief in Lima was not sponsible for his murder.

"I think it was only the in- mpetence of Colby and Ford at could result in a decision to nd a man to such a sensitive st such as Athens, where so any people had suffered so ch from the CIA, knowing at he had already been ex- ed," Mr. Agee said.

"It was the CIA's fault, I think, d partially Mr. Welch's himself having taken an assignment e that, but I don't think it is the Fifth Estate's fault at ." The Fifth Estate is a group dicated to exposing U.S. Intel- gence activities and identifying ents.

Mr. Phillips maintained that e names of agents were print- along with "an incitement to olence" in an article by Mr. ee.

'Political Mischief'

He said: "Mr. Agee and a very all group of former American telligence officers are exposing eir former colleagues abroad to dangers of escalating ter- rism. The Squeaky Frommes of Comintern world are now looking at ese lists. It's a kind of sordid olitical mischief that I don't lieve should be allowed to con- nue."

"The purpose of these ex- sures is not to get anyone lled," Mr. Agee said. "The rpose of these exposures is to sess as much as possible the pability of the CIA to promote the type of repression that has curred in Chile and Brazil and uguay and many more coun- ies that we all know about.

"By exposing these people, then e prudent thing to do for them to go back to the United tates as Welch should have gone direct from Lima and never should have me to Athens."

Informal Probe Seeks Source of News Leak

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).— The Ford administration and the CIA are trying informally to find out who leaked to newspapers the information that the United States planned to funnel money to Italian political parties, according to sources familiar with the events.

The sources emphasized that there was no intention to use the FBI or other agencies to make inquiries.

Sources on Capitol Hill and in the White House believe that the question of how the story was leaked may be more important than the question of whether the United States was improperly intruding into the Italian electoral process.

"The story appeared at the very moment that the Congress is trying to hammer out proposals which would formalize its being able to receive intelligence data," an administration source said. "If the story leaked out of a congressional committee, that doesn't speak very well for Congress getting highly secret information on a regular basis."

Questions Asked

The search for the source of the leak seemed to be entirely a matter of officials asking questions in the halls of Congress and among the agencies familiar with the events.

Mr. Colby used the "Today" show on television yesterday to criticize congressional responsibility on the matter of secrecy. "Now we have a new law passed last December which requires us to report to six committees," he said. "Almost everything that's been reported to those six committees has been exposed in the press.

"I see in a quotation in the press yesterday that two members of Congress confirmed, by telephone, that I had given them a briefing on some secret activity.

"Now this is not a way to protect secrets, particularly when some of the activities that we conduct, we conduct with the approval and even, in one situation, the urging of one of the committees of the Congress to conduct a particular activity."

Neither the Senate nor the House committee investigating the intelligence community was told about the Italian operation.

Sen. Robert Byrd Seeks Nomination

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).— Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virgin- one of the Senate's most owerful members, today joined he already crowded field of can- idates seeking the Democratic residential nomination.

Sen. Byrd, 57, announced that e would run in the West Vir- inia primary election to be held ay 11 and did not rule out ntering other primary races. He id that he hopes to be regarded more than a favorite son.

The senator described himself t a news conference as a dark- orse candidate who might cap- ire the nomination in the event f a deadlock at the Democratic ational Convention and said at he has "as good a chance as nyone."

2d Man Is Arrested In Wisconsin U. Blast

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP).—David Fine, 23, one of four men indicted in a fatal bombing five years ago at the University of Wisconsin, has been arrested by FBI agents acting on an informant's tip, the FBI announced yesterday.

Mr. Fine, a student radical who had been on the FBI's most-wanted list since 1970, was arrested here Wednesday. A U.S. magistrate set bail at $1 million. Karleton Armstrong, 27, was convicted in the case in 1973. His brother, Dwight Armstrong, 24, and Leon Burt, 27, are still sought in connection with the bombing, which killed a researcher.



United Press International.

ROLLING ALONG—Norman Butler, who was wounded in World War II, joined a wagon train going from California to Valley Forge, Pa., as part of U.S. Bicentennial celebration. He says he will make the trek in his pony-drawn chair.

Threatening Athens-Washington Relations

Anti-U.S. Sentiment Fills Greece's Press

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Jan. 9 (WP).—The anti-Americanism of the Greek press has become so strident in recent months that it seems likely to damage relations between the two countries for some time to come.

U.S. diplomats are distressed by references to the U.S. government as "the empty-headed men in Washington." President Ford is called an untrustworthy man who, moreover, "has already admitted he knows nothing about foreign policy." Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is described as "this German - American - Jewish apprentice sorcerer" who "lies constantly."

Much of the anti-U.S. sentiment is focused on the CIA. The publication in the Athens News of a list of alleged agents, including station chief Richard Welch—who was subsequently assassinated—was one story among many.

Not long after the collapse of military rule here in July, 1974, and the restoration of press freedom, Greek editors began to reflect anti-U.S. sentiments sweeping the country. Articles cited "satanic" past support of the military dictatorship by U.S. agencies.

Tone Gets Sharper

A year ago, it was thought only natural that the Greeks would vent these frustrations. Anti-Americanism in the press was viewed by political and diplomatic observers as a temporary phenomenon that would subside once steps were taken to eliminate the irritants.

Despite measures by both governments to reduce friction, the anti-American tone has sharply increased during the last seven months.

The depth of this sentiment is reflected in the publicity given last month to a parish priest who was quoted as saying: "I recommended to my parishioners that they should not rent their houses to the Americans, nor should they greet them. No Greek should make friends with Americans. I am addressing myself to the Cretans, in particular. The Americans must come to know the Greek people's feelings after their behavior here and in Cyprus."

The reference to Cretans was in connection with the presence of U.S. military personnel at the Souda Bay air base on the island of Crete.

With the exception of Premier Constantine Caramanlis, few Greeks in public life have denounced the press campaign. Information Minister Panayotis Lambrias, who has described the Greek press "in its entirety today as the most yellow" in Europe, can do little.

Ironically, the least abusive of the 13 Athens dailies is Rizospastos, the newspaper of the pro-Moscow branch of the Communist party, which nevertheless takes anti-U.S. positions on issues.

Responsible Greek officials acknowledge the influx of Communist funds into the non-Communist Greek press, a fact that may suggest economic motives for the press attacks on the United States.

Senior Greek officials and foreign diplomats here say that the U.S. congressional investigation of the CIA and a steady flow of revelations about the agency's abuses of power have contributed significantly to the growing anti-U.S. tone in the Athens press.

A comparison of the Greek newspapers over the last three months to those earlier this year suggests that the congressional inquiry contributed to the intensity of the press attacks.

Previously, the press had been suggesting or flatly stating connections among the junta, CIA, NATO and Turkey, the Greeks' four favorite villains in the Cyprus debacle.

Now another dimension has been added—concentrated attacks on U.S. institutions and personnel in Greece.

A senior U.S. banker visiting Athens on business was branded a CIA agent (Avghi, Oct. 31); U.S. military personnel here were described as "an occupation army" (Athenaiki, Dec. 17); U.S. diplomats attending a Greek party were described as preparing a "fascist" plot against the government and one paper (Ta Nea, Dec. 2) said it had firm evidence of contracts among the "Greek police, European neo-Nazi circles and the CIA" to subvert constitutional order in Greece.

In early 1975, U.S. Ambassador Jack Kubisch was repeatedly described as having served in Chile, although U.S. diplomats had visited senior Greek editors to point out that Mr. Kubisch had not served there. Such accounts clearly seemed designed to link the ambassador to the CIA's role in the downfall of Chilean President Salvador Allende and by implication to cast doubts on Washington's policy toward Greece.

More recently, however, Mr. Kubisch has been described in headlines as "the CIA station chief in Athens" (Eleftherotypia, Dec. 2), while CIA connections are attributed to military personnel, businessmen and journalists.

Again, it was charged that the U.S. Embassy had installed machine guns on the roof. A picture of two marines "manning" the weapons was published following a mass demonstration in front of the building.

Resentment of U.S.

When a close look revealed that the marines were standing next to pipe fittings on the roof, some papers refused to run a correction. Instead, "pipe fitting" was translated as "plumbing" and the marines were described as a type of Watergate "plumbers" assigned to Greece for "dirty" jobs. One paper, Ta Nea, carried after the embassy's denial a statement that "the machine guns were seen by readers of this paper."

According to diplomats, most Greek newsmen are left of center and nearly all have come to resent the United States for its chummy relationship with the military junta.

The publication of the list of alleged CIA agents illustrates how one Greek editor treated such information.

Yiannis Horn, publisher and editor of the Athens News, is known for his fearless fight against censorship during the junta years. He was jailed by the junta and harassed by its police. He does not hide his resentment of U.S. policy during that period.

After he published the CIA list, Mr. Horn explained that he had done so because he received it from a reliable Greek-American acquaintance. Subsequently, he refused to publish a list of alleged Soviet KGB agents in Athens on the ground that he had received it anonymously.

Interviewed in his office last week, he acknowledged that his previous statements were not true and that there was "no Greek-American" but that he received the list of alleged CIA agents anonymously. He said that all seven names had been published in the U.S. magazine Counterspy. But only Mr. Welch's name had been published in Counterspy—a year ago, when he served in Peru.

English Schoolgirls Riot at Threat By Principal of Equal Punishment

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, England, Jan. 9 (AP).—Three hundred schoolgirls rioted in this northeast English city yesterday after the principal threatened to punish unruly girls the same way he disciplines boys—with a leather strap.

Squads of police were called in to quell the trouble at Heaton Comprehensive School as the jeering girls boycotted classes and ran around the school shouting abuse at teachers.

The girls, aged 13 to 16, smashed a dozen windows and several fights broke out between them and "prefects," who are senior students.

The rioting girls were joined by several dozen boy students. "They felt the same about this as we did," a girl said. Police arrested an 18-year-old boy.

The trouble flared only two weeks after new laws banning sex discrimination and giving women full equality with men became effective.

The school's headmaster, Harry Askew, said he warned the girls that they faced the same punishment the boys receive after women teachers urged the action. The teachers claimed they could not cope with unruly girls who used obscene language, smoked cigarettes and misbehaved in class.

Mr. Askew said: "The girls think they can get away with bad behavior simply because they are girls. I'm determined that my staff will no longer have to put up with abuse, swearing and threats from the girls."

U.S. Labor Aide May Quit

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (WP).—Secretary of Labor John Dunlop has decided to resign because he feels that his effectiveness has been undercut as a result of a presidential veto, a Labor Department source said yesterday.

However, spokesmen for Mr. Dunlop denied reports that the secretary had decided to quit. They said that he still was discussing his future with management and labor leaders.

On Dec. 22, President Ford vetoed the controversial "common site" construction picketing bill, which he had earlier assured Mr. Dunlop he would sign.

This triggered charges from labor leaders that the President was not a man of his word. They said that he lost all possibility of labor support.

Today the nine labor members of the White House Committee on Collective Bargaining in Construction, which helped draft the vetoed bill, resigned over the President's veto.

"We kept our end of the bargain; he [the President] did not keep his," said Robert Georgine, head of the AFL-CIO's Construction Trades Council and a member of the bargaining committee. "I think that speaks for itself."

The common site bill, which had been sought by labor for 20 years, would have allowed a single construction union with a grievance against a contractor to throw up a picket line around an entire construction site and stop all work there.

Washington Sets Subway Opening

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The most modern and expensive subway system in the United States will open here in March, with service to National Airport due to begin in July.

The schedule, announced yesterday by the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority Board, is four months behind planning.

The first stretch of Metrorail will include five stops along 4.6 miles of track in Washington. When finished, the 100-mile route will connect the District of Columbia with several Virginia and Maryland suburbs. It is estimated that the final cost of Metrorail will reach $4.6 billion.

Nordli Will Form Norway Cabinet

OSLO, Jan. 9 (AP).—Oddvar Nordli today accepted King Olav V's request to form a new Labor government after Premier Trygve Bratteli resigned with his 15-member Cabinet.

Mr. Bratteli and his ministers will continue as caretakers until the new government has been approved by the King's Council. Its meeting is expected to take place as soon as Mr. Nordli has composed a list of ministers, probably next week. Few changes are expected.

Mr. Bratteli announced his intention to step down as chairman of the Social Democratic Labor party in 1974 and the party named Mr. Nordli to succeed him.

Critics See 'Assault on Minorities'

Controversial Psychosurgery Supported by 2 Black Doctors

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP).—Behavior-altering brain surgery should be permitted on violent or disturbed mental patients when nothing else will help, two prominent black neurosurgeons said here.

Such operations, called psychosurgery, have been under attack in recent years by blacks and other groups as a potential weapon, according to critics, against minorities.

Dr. Jesse Barber, chief of neurosurgery at Howard University Hospital, estimated that 500 to 600 psychosurgery operations are quietly performed each year in the United States.

"I personally feel guilty about not developing a program [of psychosurgery] at Howard University," Dr. Barber said. "When it was considered, we were reluctant to face the opposition and destroy our image in the black community."

Controls Urged

Speaking Wednesday at a National Minority Conference on Human Experimentation held in Reston, Va., Dr. Ernest Bates, who is also a black neurosurgeon, called for government controls or guidelines for performing psychosurgical operations—which are the more sophisticated successors of lobotomies performed in the 1940s and 1950s.

Such operations were done by the thousands at that time. Patients often became calmer but some also became zombie-like, critics said. By the mid-1950s the operation fell from favor and its use was cut sharply.

In the 1960s, new operations were developed, using what were said to be more scientific methods. Radiation, chemicals, ultrasound and ultracold techniques came into use along with the scalpel to destroy various cells in the middle brain.

Civil libertarians and some doctors charged that the operation was still a crude kind of destruction aimed only at vaguely defined regions that might not be connected with disruptive behavior.

Black interest was aroused after the 1967-68 urban riots when a group of Boston and Cambridge doctors used Justice Department money to study neurobiological disorders in violent criminal offenders. Those doctors proposed to develop and apply "early warning" tests and "violence-inhibiting treatment," including psychosurgery, to the unacceptably violent.

Lack of Follow-Up

Dr. Bates, assistant clinical professor at the University of California in San Francisco, said psychosurgery is often done without adequate consideration or follow-up by most of the surgeons performing it.

Nevertheless, he said, "it is not possible for me to give a blanket condemnation of all psychosurgery. I and other physicians have seen those who are under such great personal distress that they would prefer psychosurgery if all other methods [of treatment] have been given an adequate trial [and failed].

"We cannot leave these patients with a life of misery and suffering when there is the possibility of some relief," he said.

Dr. Bates said such operations should not be done on persons under 21 or on prisoners.

Uncontrollably violent patients may be helped by psychosurgery as well as some persons with severe and destructive obsessions, fears, anxieties and depression, the neurosurgeons said.

The two surgeons' positions surprised many of nearly 200 delegates to the conference organized by the National Urban Coalition and financed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, called for what would be a virtual congressional ban on psychosurgery. He has introduced for the second time a bill to forbid federal grants, contracts or loans to any hospital where it is done. He called psychosurgery the kind of "behavior control" that is typical of "the subtle assaults" being made on blacks and other minorities.

Both Dr. Barber and Dr. Bates said there is no evidence that the operation is performed on blacks to any greater extent than on whites. In fact, Dr. Barber said, "it is not done on blacks," partly because government officials will not finance it for welfare patients. "And poor blacks don't have money to pay for it," he said. A common fee is $1,000.

House Unit Chief Criticizes Curbs On Tax Agency

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The chairman of a House subcommittee contended yesterday that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Donald Alexander's restrictions on intelligence gathering "may constitute a free pass to organized crime figures and others seeking to evade or avoid the payment of federal taxes."

In a report on the nine-month investigation by the oversight subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, the subcommittee chairman, said the IRS had "overreacted" to charges made last spring that its investigators acted improperly in setting up Operation Leprechaun, a Florida intelligence-gathering maneuver.

As a result of this action, Rep. Vanik said, "restrictions on the use of confidential funds and cooperation with other law-enforcement agencies imposed by the IRS national office after Operation Leprechaun news reports have brought the collection of tax-related information to a virtual standstill."

Mr. Vanik further charged that Mr. Alexander's restrictions on the intelligence division "discouraged informants from imparting information on a paid or voluntary basis and demoralized the intelligence division."

Governor of N.Y. Cited at Hearing Of Party Leader

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—A lawyer for Patrick Cunningham, the New York State Democratic chairman, said that the special state prosecutor had promised him leniency if he gave "the goods on the governor," Hugh Carey.

Mr. Cunningham's lawyer sought to quash a subpoena calling for his client's appearance before a special grand jury investigating the sale of judgeships in the Bronx, New York City. Mr. Cunningham is also the Bronx County leader.

The lawyer raised Gov. Carey's name in the midst of a hearing on the subpoena in State Supreme Court. The judge reserved decision on a motion to quash it.

After the hearing, the special prosecutor, Maurice Nadjari, said, "It is most unfortunate that Cunningham has chosen to publicly involve the governor in the matters before the grand jury."

A spokesman for the governor said there would be no comment.

Schlesinger Honored By Intelligence Units

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The U.S. intelligence community's Distinguished Service Medal was presented to ousted Defense Secretary James Schlesinger yesterday in a private ceremony over which CIA Director William Colby presided and which was attended by about 40 intelligence leaders, at CIA headquarters.

Mr. Colby, who succeeded Mr. Schlesinger as CIA director, is expected to leave his post later this month as a result of the November shakeup in which Mr. Schlesinger lost his job as defense secretary. The two are widely credited with having initiated the investigations which led to the revelations of CIA misdeeds.

Masked Bandit Robs Kindergarten in U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9 (AP).—A masked bandit strode into a kindergarten class and robbed two teachers at gunpoint yesterday while 24 children watched, police said.

The children at the Joshua Butler Elementary School were 5 and 6 years old. None were injured, police said.

Term of Four Months In Death of Rock Star

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Kenneth Moss was sentenced Wednesday to four months in jail for causing the heroin death of British rock star Robbie McIntosh at a party.

Moss, 31, earlier pleaded guilty to one count of manslaughter in the death of McIntosh, drummer in the Average White Band, and murder charges were dismissed. McIntosh died Sept. 23, 1974, of a heroin overdose.

ADN, in Error, Labels Marx Modest Writer

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The East German news agency ADN yesterday called Karl Marx a modest but exciting adventure writer.

In a story about the North American Indian Museum in the Dresden suburb of Radebeul, ADN wrote, "Its exhibits stem mostly from the heritage of the much read adventure writer Karl Marx (1842-1912), whose modest but exciting books awoke a romantic interest for North American Indians in Germany."

An hour later, the Communist news agency sent a correction, saying the name should be spelled Karl May. Mr. May was a German who wrote novels about the American West although he never visited it.

Marines Dropped 4,000 in Effort to Improve Quality

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Marine Corps has pruned more than 4,000 marginal and unsuitable men from its ranks since last summer in an effort to improve its quality.

Gen. Louis Wilson, Marine commandant, credited a new "expeditious discharge program" for helping bring about a sharp drop in AWOLs and desertions.

In a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Gen. Wilson said "unauthorized absences" decreased by 28 per cent and desertions by 24 per cent during the first five months of this fiscal year, compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

The Marine Corps acknowledged that the overall quality of Marine recruits "fell below the high level desired" during the last four years.

"Inadequate emphasis was placed on the importance of recruiting high school graduates to maintain a quality force," the report said. "Past errors have been recognized and corrected. The focus is now on quality."

The corps said it has established a requirement that at least 67 per cent of all recruits this year must be high school graduates. It said a 75-per-cent level is planned for the next fiscal year.

U.S. Firm Bribed Alien Officials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—G.D. Searle & Co., an Illinois-based pharmaceutical company, said today that it paid more than $1.3 million to employees of foreign governments in efforts to secure overseas business.

The bribes, which Searle said brought in $11.5 million in revenues, were hidden in the company's financial statements as marketing expenses and were used as tax deductions, saving the firm almost $84,000 in 1973-74, according to papers filed by Searle with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

There was no indication who received the payoffs or what countries were involved. Searle employees have been ordered to "refrain from any such payments in the future," according to a company statement.

2 Chicago Trains Crash; About 300 Commuters Hurt

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP).—A commuter train crashed into the rear of another train today at the height of the morning rush hour, injuring nearly half of the 600 persons aboard.

No one was killed in the crash between the two electric trains run by the Chicago Transit Authority. Four of the injured had to be cut free from the wreckage with acetylene torches.

Hospitals reported treating 286 persons, with about a dozen of the injured requiring surgery. Other victims were still awaiting care.

The accident was one of the worst in recent years in terms of the number of injured and occurred even though both trains carried equipment specifically designed to avoid such rear-end collisions, a transit authority spokesman said.

Eritrean Rebels Free 2 Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Two U.S. servicemen who were kidnapped four months ago by Eritrean rebels in Ethiopia were released in good condition today in Sudan, the U.S. State Department announced.

They are Thomas Bowidowicz, a Navy electronic technician, and David Strickland, an Army enlisted man.

They had been working at the Kagnew naval communications facility in Asmara when they were abducted by members of the Eritrean Liberation Front. There are still three U.S. Navy contract employees being held in Ethiopia.

L. A. Murder Record

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Murders in Los Angeles County reached a record of 1,015 last year, according to figures released yesterday. The year before, there were 957 murders.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, January 10-11, 1976 *

The OAU's Responsibility

The Organization of African Unity summit opening Saturday has become the occasion for some welcome if still tentative diplomatic initiatives by the leading foreign actors in the Angolan civil war. Those actors, though not indifferent to the favor of the OAU, seem chiefly interested in using the summit to arrest the fast-escalating national complications of their own involvements. This offers a slim though fleeting prospect for moderation which is up to the OAU to grasp.

Thus South Africa, which can see its Angola adventure jeopardizing its valuable policy of "détente" with black Africa, is reported to be ready to pull its troops out of Angola before the OAU session opens. This would remove the so-far crippling contradiction—its blind eye to South African intervention—in the U.S. protests against Soviet and Cuban intervention. The Post notes in this regard that President Ford, who had previously limited his outrage to "extracontinental" intervention, now is speaking out against "all outside intervention." Then, though the signs are still somewhat ambiguous, even the Soviet Union is showing some readiness to temper its all-out brazen support of its chosen Angolan faction. The diplomatic costs to Moscow are mounting in Europe, not to speak of the United States, and the prospects of an early decisive victory on the ground in Angola are not all that promising.

* * *

So the ball is now more than ever in the OAU's court, which is a good place for it to be and which is where it should have been all along. The Russians, who control the Cubans, and the Americans, who can influence the South Africans, have given about as much of an indication as one might reasonably expect that they are ready to consider backing off in Angola in order to serve their larger interests outside Africa. The OAU, however, can easily blow it. It can blow it by lopsidedly supporting the position of one side only in the Angolan civil war. The side likely to be supported is the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, headed by Agostinho Neto. If an OAU majority endorses the Popular Movement's position, it will remove a large part of any incentive the Popular Movement may have to go for less than total victory and instead to compromise with its Angolan rivals. But if the OAU comes out for a cease-fire and an end to all outside intervention and a government of national unity, then there will be some chance for de-escalation and a negotiated settlement. Left to themselves, the Angolans may still decide to continue their struggle. But the waste and suffering, at least, would be on a reduced scale. Perhaps more important in the long run, the OAU would have taken a giant step to preclude further foreign intervention on the African continent.

* * *

These diplomatic shiftings could come to nothing. The United States ought to be prepared, in the Post's view, to accept with relative equanimity whatever government finally prevails in Angola. It should also be prepared to accept a diplomatic rebuff at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa. For it is the Ford administration's prestige more than any demonstrably vital U.S. interest that is chiefly at stake there. Still, the diplomatic road, as opposed to the CIA road, is the right way to go. The administration, not to say the U.S., would have been better off if that road had been pursued from the start. As it is, it seems reasonable to speculate that congressional opposition to further CIA involvement in Angola played a part in encouraging the administration to seek out diplomatic avenues—in Africa and with the Russians—which it explored inadequately before.

In this regard, we find it curious that President Ford, while addressing a farm audience last Monday, should have categorically pledged not to use the leverage of grain exports to diminish the Soviet role in Angola. That there are domestic pressures working against the restraint of grain exports has always been clear. But farmers will not invariably put their own immediate financial interests over the larger national interest—unless, of course, they are encouraged to do so by a presidential candidate who also happens to be the President. Mr. Ford surely could have found a way to soothe the farmers without simultaneously crimping his diplomatic approach to Moscow on the Angolan issue. It is, as we say, a curious, not to say craven, way to make foreign policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Chou En-lai

Chou En-lai was one of the more far-sighted statesmen of the 20th century. If the acute stage of the cold war from the late 1940s to the mid-1960s is now but a memory, it is in part because of the role this great Chinese leader played in altering the ideological alignments that were at the core of the struggle.

In the early 1960s, Chou was a central figure among those Chinese leaders who dared to defy Soviet pressures and adopt a truly independent policy for Peking. Subsequently, along with Mao Tse-tung, he was the key Chinese in repairing the long-shattered Sino-American relationship. The world has hardly been the same since Chou En-lai and Henry Kissinger first met and shook hands in Peking during that historic meeting in 1971 that opened the way to a new and better—if still not entirely easy—understanding between the People's Republic of China and the United States.

In the larger context of Chinese history since the 1920s, Chou is a giant figure second only to Mao. Of mandarin lineage, he was strongly affected from the outset of his career by resentment and anger at the utter helplessness of his country in the early decades of this century. Seeking restoration of national dignity and strength, Chou and Mao both turned to the example of revolutionary post-1917 Russia and embraced the ideology and vocabulary of Marxism.

With the wisdom of hindsight, we can see now that they were more deeply Chinese than purely Marxist, that national goals took precedence over ideological theories, despite the internationalist vocabulary they used at the height of the Soviet-Chinese alliance in the 1950s. The kind of Communism they developed in China—at enormous cost in human lives and personal liberty—was the product both of China's deep poverty and of the lessons Chou and his comrades learned during their long struggle from the time Chiang Kai-shek almost destroyed them in the 1920s to their conquest of mainland China in 1949.

Organizer, propagandist, administrator, negotiator, military leader, conciliator, there is almost no major role Chou did not play—and almost always play successfully—in the convoluted process by which China has come to be a world political power.

Chou En-lai had a flexibility and talent that enabled him to adjust to radically changed situations. He was an opponent of the United States for many years; but his contribution in the present decade toward restoration of rapprochement will surely rank in historical perspective as one of his major accomplishments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Another Crisis in Italy

Italian governments are transitory things. But the fall of Moro's, the 37th since Mussolini, should make no one feel complacent. It is true that the Italians have seen the politicians change places without changing events often enough in these last 32 years to make every Roman citizen a cynic. This time, however, the change could be real and—for Italy's friends—uncomfortable. Moro's Christian Democrats stayed in power until Wednesday by courtesy of the Italian Socialists. The Socialists have now withdrawn their support because they feel that Moro paid insufficient attention to their demands and policies and too much to the demands of the Communists. This may well be true. The Communists have won for themselves a commanding—though not a dominant—position in Italian politics and have done so fairly, by winning more votes than the others. They have long insisted that what they want is to share power with the Christian Democrats. The Socialist objection is that this is what the Communists are doing already, but in a clandestine way. However fervently the Italian Communists protest that Italy must stay in NATO, the Americans would regard them as a dangerous herd of Trojan horses. The whole shape of the alliance could be changed. And the Warsaw Pact would have won a bloodless strategic victory.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

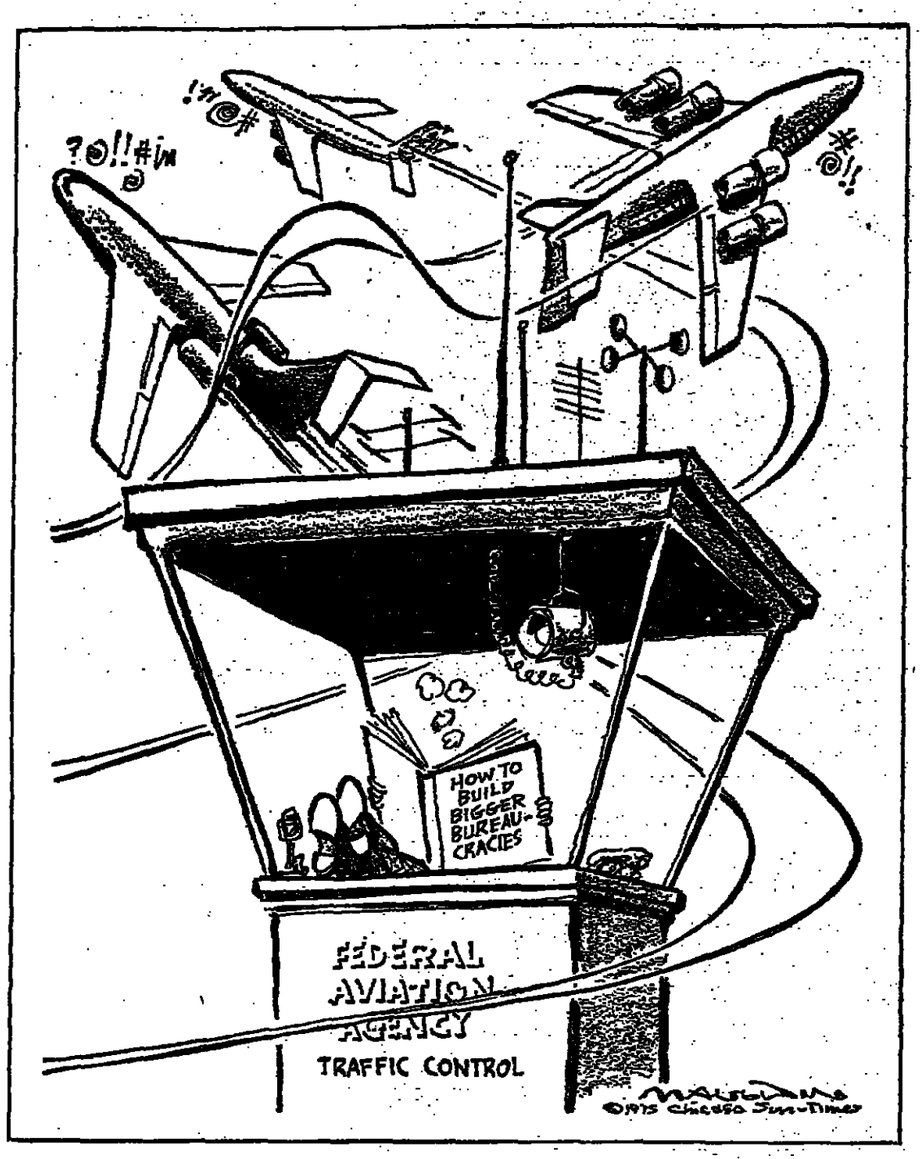
January 10, 1901

NEW YORK.—Grippe, or influenza, which has been prevalent here in a mild form for some time past, is now epidemic all over the country. It is estimated that nearly 200,000 people in New York and its vicinity are suffering from this dangerous malady, while in Chicago it claims fully 100,000 victims. About 60 fatal cases have occurred since Jan. 1, and the hospitals are crowded with patients.

Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1926

NAPLES.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in violence. Lava, which is now gushing from two vents in the interior of the crater, forms a torrent 40 feet wide and extending a distance of more than half a mile. With awe-inspiring rumblings the mountain is throwing up immense quantities of incandescent material to a height of 2,000 feet.



Who Said Vaudeville Was Dead?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It is easy to criticize the U.S. primary election scramble, and to scoff at all these presidential yearners kissing babies on Pennsylvania Avenue and throwing snowballs in New Hampshire, but we're stuck with it for the rest of the winter. And we'll probably have to try to understand and make the best of it.

There is something to say for the primaries, but not much. Between the pro football Super Bowl in January and the opening of the baseball season in the spring, the primaries are the best spectator sport Americans have: intensely human, totally unpredictable, vaguely dangerous, often amusing, occasionally instructive. They are the last remnant of the old Chautauqua circuit, of vaudeville, and the road show.

Why They Run

The candidates or main players in this struggle are the real puzzle. What makes them run? It is a hellish life of 10 stops a day in unfamiliar towns, of unprepared speeches in steaming halls, long bus rides with nosy reporters, and bumpy airplane flights in bad weather—at the end of which the candidate is expected to bound down the ramp at every stop, fresh and cheery, with answers to all the intractable problems of inflation, unemployment, welfare, the CIA and its dilemmas in Angola and Italy.

This is a serious point. We will never know the agonies of conflict all this causes between the professional ambitions and the private lives of these dreaming candidates. Teddy Kennedy pulled out because he could not explain or reconcile his personal and family problems with his political aspirations. Muriel Humphrey has gone through all this before, and has fled to Minnesota to protest against another try. But Hubert stays behind in Washington, not running but not withdrawing, just in case.

Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller is another bitter-ender. He got the impression, to put it gently, that President Ford's eagerness to have him as a running mate in 1976 was not unbounded. So he withdrew from the vice-presidential race. But like Humphrey, he did not withdraw from the outside chance of the presidency itself. He will lead the New York delegation to the Republican nominating convention at Kansas City, and it will be an "uncommitted" delegation—again, just in case Ford and Reagan knock each other off in the primaries, and the convention has to turn to somebody else.

In short, old politicians never give up. Once hooked on the presidency, it is an appetite more addictive than dope, booze or sex. It consumes men as physical as George Wallace of Alabama and as intellectual and promising as Gene McCarthy of Minnesota.

Best Shy Away

"Nowhere but in America," as Harry Golden says, could there be such a goofy but glorious political puzzle. It is so nutty that the best of our young presidential hopefuls inside politics, like Fritz Mondale of Minnesota and Gov. Reuben Askew of Florida, won't touch it. And the best of our people outside politics, like President Kingman Brewster of Yale, won't risk it.

But even so, we still have a battalion of candidates in 1976 and they are as good, if not better, than the Nixons, Agnews, McGoverns and Eagletons of 1972. Looking at the past, it's no wonder that the Ronald Reagans challenge Jerry Fords, and the Scoop Jacksons and Jimmy Carters try for the Democratic presidential nomination.

For so many strange and even fantastic things have happened in American politics in the last generation—the murder of President Kennedy, the virtual abdication of President Johnson, the spectacular rise and fall of Richard Nixon—that nothing now seems preposterous and almost anything seems possible.

In a crazy world, everybody is sane and everything seems logical. Nixon could lose the presidency to Kennedy in 1960 by a whisker, and then lose the governorship of California to Pat Brown in 1962, and then abandon California and live in Nelson Rockefeller's apartment house on Fifth Avenue in New York for many empty years before running and winning the presidency. Accordingly, we should not be surprised—though we are—that Rockefeller still hears "Hail to the Chief" in the night.

Jimmy Carter is impelled by this same wild belief in the element of accident in life and politics. We've never had a peanut farmer, nuclear scientist, and former governor of Georgia in the White House, so why not now?

Even John Connally of Texas, whose enemies in the Democratic party are almost as numerous as his enemies in the Republican party, thinks he still just might get the call if Ford and Reagan knock each other off. Especially since—believe it or not—Richard Nixon is still operating in the western wing, still thinks Connally would be a good idea, and even that he may have influence through his old buddies around Ford in the White House to produce the decision.

All this running around in the snows of New Hampshire, and fiddling with delegates in Iowa, seems remote from reality and depresses people who are looking for another Jefferson. But the record is that we get two or maybe three really outstanding presidents every hundred years, and if the rest have energy, decency, and common sense, we are lucky.

So the chances are that we will get such a decent, competent, energetic character out of the primaries and the nominating conventions. The best won't run and the worst probably won't win, but the system will probably produce somebody who will make a new start and at least change the question. It won't be heroic, but it will be different, and maybe give us in America a chance for a new beginning.

Letters

To Weep

With 1976 came Anthony Lewis's appeal to "the idea of freedom with restraint" (IHT, Jan. 2).

This concept of Jefferson's seems to be partly where things are at, true. For it seems our pursuits these days have shrunken to aspiration for the possible—which, hopefully, is survival.

Let it be a survival with a sense for freedom, then, and tolerance for pluralism, and a feeling for justice.

To that one might, like the French, wish to add a sense of brotherhood—and preferably among unequals, since everyone today is more unequal than somebody in some way.

It is often suggested that the Russians are to contribute to the world this sense of brotherhood. I hope they begin soon.

As an American abroad, I would also like to add this: the ability to weep. Looking around at some of what has been accomplished by the powers, this ability to weep strikes me as pretty important. I'm not sure that even the Chinese might like to join the Americans and Russians in this. Then we'd see something more than just the Third World grimacing through the latest catastrophe.

The ability to weep for losses of freedom may be more important than it sounds: for it may be the only restraint that will ever measure freedom again . . .

RUFUS GOODWIN.
Dornach, Switzerland.

Questions After Chou

The Chinese Succession

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—China's leadership problem has neither been complicated nor moved nearer to definitive solution by the death of the indomitable, elegant Chou En-lai. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, although very old and frail, remains so powerful a symbol of revolutionary continuity that all Chinese, even those likely to contest the succession, dare speak only in his name.

But this does not mean the question of who will lead Maoism's second generation has been answered; or in which direction it will head. The fact that First Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was brought back from disgrace to direct daily government during Chou's terminal illness doesn't necessarily imply the road to ultimate power lies open to him.

The young Wang Hung-wen, or Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan are still redoubtable figures in the background. And there is a continuing possibility that some recently restored military commanders or high functionaries whose views on Russia are less harsh than Mao's and Chou's might emerge on top.

Unpredictable

One must never forget that the post-Lenin power contest in Soviet Russia's more scrutable society and the protracted one following Stalin's death were by no means predictable as to outcome. Furthermore, in each case foreign policy implications were enormous.

Although Trotsky, who preached the "permanent revolution," seemed a more brilliant, charismatic figure and although Lenin had himself warned against Stalin's brutality, Stalin coldly triumphed. He exiled Trotsky, finally had him murdered, and discarded Trotsky's concepts in order to build a firm Communist base in isolated Russia.

After Stalin, committee-rule sought to govern the U.S.S.R., but one group after another was dissolved. Beria was murdered, Molotov and Malenkov disgraced; then Khrushchev eased out Bulganin and was himself ousted by a party-army faction from which Brezhnev emerged as boss.

The eventual consequences of these leadership changes produced an uneasy new effort to improve relations with the United States and a simultaneous break with China. For the last decade and a half, the Sino-Soviet clash has dominated diplomatic thinking in both Moscow and Peking.

Many observers (and these included Premier Chou) speculate the Russians hope to stir trouble in China after the Maoist leadership dies in order ultimately to encourage the chances of successors they might consider more amenable.

Indeed, some months before his health finally collapsed, Chou told me: "The only purpose of the bilateral negotiations the [the Russians] suggest for a non-aggression pact [with China] is to drag the matter on and on without settlement, while waiting for other opportunities."

Chou deeply suspected Russian Soviet policy aims and in fact he echoed Mao's opinions. "In Europe, if Russia wishes to expand, it is not only in East Europe but also in West Europe; to dominate everywhere if can," he said. "And this is also true with respect to China and elsewhere in Asia . . . They are expanding by land, at sea and in the air. That is their international aim.

"From Khrushchev through Brezhnev, the ruling clique of the Soviet Union has changed its nature . . . It is following a policy of foreign expansionism and domestic fascism . . . The Russians never ceased sending their agents, spies and subversives [everywhere] . . . China is among those which would never accept such stuff because China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, would never submit."

Chance Welcomed

Since Mao and Chou recognized China's present weakness, they welcomed the chance to improve relations with the West above all the United States. They even shelved the Taiwan settlement to enhance the possibility of friendship. They urged U.S. and NATO vigilance and military strength with respect to Russia.

This has been Peking's policy for approximately four years, but there is no assurance it will continue so indefinitely. Is some kind of internal argument among aspiring leaders now taking place on this issue?

China unexpectedly released the crew of a Soviet helicopter after long internment and obliquely apologized to Moscow. Shortly afterward, Mao himself took the occasion of a visit by Nixon's daughter and Eisenhower's grandson to associate his personal prestige with the young Americans. A propaganda move was prepared on their reception.

Any such disagreement, of course, would be taking place covertly. But the succession problem has not yet been settled by Teng's present importance and by the disappearance of Chou.

At least as many shadowy figures—perhaps some, as Teng has been, still in disgrace—are possibly stirring in a curtained-off Peking. After all, such was the case in Moscow during Bolshevism's own two great contests for power.

Proposal: Scare Europe Into Unity

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON—Julian Critchley, a militant and romantic Tory MP, has come up with a provocative proposal to celebrate America's Bicentennial Year. Writing in the Times of London, he urged the United States to give Western Europe its "independence" by withdrawing troops from the Continent.

This is a heartfelt if paradoxical plea from the right, not the left, and it contains the seeds of a perverse logic. It rests on the notion that Europe will never unite as long as it remains sheltered by U.S. defenses.

A withdrawal of commitments, Critchley argued, would be an American act of "generosity, vision and courage." Nothing else, he insists, will prod the nine Common Market states into yielding the sovereignty required for integration.

Europe, he asserted, is not divided by oil, wine or butter but by guns.

Critchley's proposal, with its Gaullist flavor, will not be considered seriously by any of the Nine, even and especially the French. It will find little favor in Washington as well.

But there is a ruthless, realistic quality in Critchley's essay and it illuminates strikingly why the Common Market remains little more than a customs union with a clumsy farm price support policy attached.

Non-Event

Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Premier, has given his colleagues a blueprint for achieving something called monetary and economic union; it was a non-event. The Nine will simply not move more closely together unless they feel threatened—and they do not.

The Common Market was created from the Coal and Steel Community, a cartel set up out of fear of a fourth Franco-German war in a century. Even though French missiles are still aimed at Germany, the cartel has done its work, and armed conflict between the two is unthinkable.

In much the same way, the Treaty of Rome that bound the original six Common Market members together in a customs union was inspired by a twin fear: One was that Soviet troops might invade Western Europe and the other was disbelief in U.S. willingness to take part indefinitely in Europe's defense.

Over time, both fears have evaporated. The Red Army does not march and the U.S. troops stay on. The Six became Nine, but the threat receded.

If integration is an end in itself—and Critchley is frank enough to say that in his view it is—then its prospects are slim. The Nine must be frightened into unity and, Critchley argues, the greatest scare would come from stripping away the U.S. shield.

Critchley, of course, is a romantic. Apart from the Eurocrats in Brussels, few Europeans see integration as an end in itself but rather as a means to other ends.

Indeed, a more closely knit Nine, greater power in Brussels are ideas that run directly across the grain of Western Europe's political thinking. Almost everywhere, the thrust is away from centralization and towards more local control of government. Dismay over the cost and inefficiency of the welfare state, distaste for remote and impersonal government is promoting a new emphasis on local autonomy.

The movement is most pronounced in Britain where the Labor government has had to promise locally elected legislatures to Scotland and Wales and is wrestling with some way of returning home rule to Northern Ireland.

The French have concentrated power in Paris at least since Louis XIV, but President Giscard d'Estaing is now feeling the heat from the modern temper. He is already had to use force against Corsican separatists and can expect future trouble from Britany and Alsace. As a pragmatic Cartesian, Giscard may in time see the logic of regional assemblies, even in France.

In Italy, young regional governments are pressing for more control over their affairs. Greenland prods a sympathetic Denmark into a grant of local autonomy. Spain must still resolve the demands of Basques and Catalans.

Only in West Germany, as the Economist points out, is there a political drive to take power from the center and give it to local provinces. This is because West Germany's federal system already provides the 10 states with important taxing and spending authority.

The indefatigable Common Market officials in Brussels insist there is no conflict between integration and regional demands that they can somehow provide a platform for unhappy Scots, Welsh, Basques, Alsatians and others. But if London looks remote to a Glaswegian, Brussels must seem an even stranger and more distant place.

Critchley is probably right. The Common Market is unlikely to integrate, become a sovereign entity, unless its member states are siezed with a great fear like facing Russians without a U.S. defense. But he is almost surely wrong in suggesting that it is now a plausible direction for Europeans to move. They are much more interested in disintegrating the powers of national governments than integrating political control to create a new supranational state.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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through Economic Necessity

...verland Cattle Saga Reborn ...n the Outback of Australia

SYDNEY, Jan. 9 (Reuter).—...e of the traditions of the Aus...lian outback is being revived ... not because of nostalgia but ... of economic necessity.

The legendary cattle drovers ... Australia's history are getting ... their 12-foot stockwhips, ...ning billy cans for brewing ...k black tea and saddling ...ses again as ranchers struggle ... save their herds.

The realities of international ... and recession combined with ... traditional enemy, drought, ... brought the wheel full circle ... cross Australia's vast inland ...tures.

... the prosperous postwar years, ... which led to the beef price boom ... the late 1960s and early 1970s, ... horse was increasingly replac... by the motorcycle, the four-...eel-drive vehicle and the heli...ter on Australia's huge cattle ...ches.

Industry Threatened

But the collapse of the inter...tional beef market and the ...rst recession since the Depres... of the 1930s is threatening ... cattle industry.

"Three years ago we were try... to decide which model Mer... we were going to buy," a ... South Wales cattle farmer, ... Gowing, said.

"Now we are having big ...uble just keeping afloat."

Mr. Gowing recently sent 50 ...ad of cattle to be sold at ...ction.

"It actually cost me money. I ... to pay more for transport ... I handling than the price they ...ought."

So Mr. Gowing and hundreds ...re like him, are determined ... to hold on to their animals until the beef market improves, despite a growing lack of feed due to lack of rain.

In many areas of a worsening drought, there is only one answer —a return to the overland cattle drives. The big herds, up to 1,000 strong, are moving off the parched lands onto the historic stock routes which crisscross the continent.

Aimless Drives

Some herds are being driven almost aimlessly for hundreds of miles, simply looking for whatever pasture is available.

Others are being moved directly to other grazing. Two years ago they would have been carried in big trucks towing as many as three trailers. But rising fuel and labor costs have made the old method more economic.

Behind the herds, in the dust and heat, ride the drovers—in much the same way as they did when the cattle industry was being established during the last century.

Dogs run ceaseless patrols round the edges of the herds.

At night, the tradition of the bush camp is revived. Even if the closest town is only 50 miles away, it is too far to ride in on horseback.

The herds generally cover about 10 miles a day, the pace of the drive determined by the distance to the nearest water.

Danger of 'Rushes'

An ever-present problem is the danger of a cattle "rush"—the Australian term for a stampede.

"If a big mob of cattle hear a strange noise in the night they can be up and galloping within two paces and no fence will stop them," bushman Chris Herrman, 54, said.

"I've seen 40 cattle killed in a rush," he said. A drover for most of his adult life, he has just finished a drive of 800 head of cattle from southeast Queensland to a ranch in the northern territory, covering about 1,500 miles.

The trek saved about $37,000 in transport costs.

...ouis F. Edelman, ...U.S. Movie, TV ...roducer, Dies

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—...ogized Louis F. Edelman, 75, a Holly...ward, Mod motion picture and televi...sion ...n producer for more than 40 ...ter ...ars, died Tuesday of a heart ...son to ...ment in a Los Angeles hospi...ige with ...

Mr. Edelman, who was born in ...w York, produced a variety of ...ms, including the popular ...mes Cagney movie "White ...at," at Warner Brothers and ...her studios. He also made a ...mber of long-running televi...n series involving, among ...hers, Danny Thomas in "Make ...om for Daddy."

In World War I, Mr. Edelman ...errupted his education at Har...rd, which he entered at 16, to ...list in the Navy, which he left ... a lieutenant after having won ...e Navy Cross for bravery in ...tion on the North Sea.

After graduating from Har...rd, he entered the film busi...ss as a movie salesman in ...shington and New York. He ...ved to Hollywood in 1929 to ...nage the Loew's State and ...yptian theaters.

Mr. Edelman was hired in the ...rly 1930s by the late Irving ...Presidalberg, the production chief at ...etro-Goldwyn-Mayer, where he ...rked in a succession of assign...nts before joining Warner ...rtists ...os. in the late 1930s as an ...ociate producer.

Albert Rice Leventhal

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. (AP).—...bert Rice Leventhal, 68, a pub...cher who developed the Little ...lden Books series for children, ...d Tuesday.

Sir Stanley Whitehead

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, ...n. 9 (AP).—Sir Stanley White...ad, 68, speaker of the New ...aland House of Representatives ...o was knighted eight days ago, ...d today.

Pierre-Jean Jouve

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Poet, ...ter, essayist and critic Pierre-...an Jouve, 88, died here yester...day.

Mr. Jouve had received numer...s prizes for his works. He ...ined prominence with the pub...ation in 1946 of his poems "La ...erge de Paris" (the Virgin of ...Paris) about the Resistance.

...lgeria Claims ...t Holds Bombers ...ent by France

ALGIERS, Jan. 9 (AP).—...geria claims to have arrested ... group of saboteurs infiltrated ...o the country by the French ...ret service in an attempt to ... up domestic trouble.

The arrests followed a bomb ...losion at the offices of the ...vernment newspaper, El-Mou...hid, last Saturday and mark a ...w step in steadily deteriorating ...lations between France and its ...mer colony.

The official news agency, ...gerie Presse Service, claimed ...sterday that one of at least ...ree men arrested, Claude-...scal Rousseaux, a Frenchman, ...d confessed to a series of bomb ...acks against Algerian diplo...tic and other offices in ...ance, West Germany, Italy and ...tain.

Two other men, said to have ...rried false Italian passports, ...re also under arrest, the ...ency said. They were identified ... French-born Javier Lecumberi ...artinez and Gregorio Villagran ...derson, a Paraguayan.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry ...ued a formal denial of the ...gerian charges that the French ...ret service was involved in the ...mb explosions.

New 'Ramming' Is Second in Two Days in Cod War

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 9 (AP).—The British frigate Leander and the Icelandic gunboat Thor collided off Iceland today in the latest incident of the two-month-old second round of the two nations' "cod war."

The Icelandic Coast Guard said that the Leander rammed the Thor 52 miles off Iceland's northeast coast, well within the 200-mile limit that Iceland has claimed as its exclusive fishing preserve. It said there was slight damage to the Thor but there were no casualties.

The British Defense Ministry said that "after a series of close maneuvers at speeds of up to 20 knots... Thor suddenly altered course to port and hit Leander's starboard bow. No casualties have been reported."

The encounter was almost identical to a collision Wednesday between the Thor and the British frigate Andromeda. That incident led to an Icelandic warning that diplomatic relations would be severed if the "rammings" continued.

British frigates and tugs are patrolling the fishing grounds to protect trawlers whose nets have been slashed by Iceland's Coast Guard since November, when a two-year bilateral fishing pact expired.

Top Protestants In Ulster Seek to Restrain Violence

BELFAST, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Protestant extremist leaders and top Protestant politicians held a secret meeting today at Enniskillen, 70 miles west of Belfast. The meeting was attended by more than 100 persons, high Protestant sources said.

They said the meeting was an attempt by political leaders such as the Rev. Ian Paisley and Harry West to restrain extremist groups from taking vengeance on Catholics for last weekend's multiple murders.

A source said the politicians were pleading to hold off any new violence "at least until Monday."

Prime Minister Harold Wilson promised a statement in Parliament Monday when his government rules on proposals for a future provincial regime.

Most sources here expected Mr. Wilson to reject a plan by the Ulster convention's Protestant majority for a return to self-government dominated entirely by the province's 1 million Protestants, who outnumber Roman Catholics 2 to 1.

The Times of London said flatly today that the Wilson government "will announce its rejection" of the convention report on Monday.

10 Animals Stolen From Verona Zoo

VERONA, Italy, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Thieves broke into a zoo near Lake Garda Wednesday night and stole three monkeys, six parrots and a kangaroo, zoo officials said yesterday.

They said that human bloodstains found on the scene indicated that the kangaroo put up a fight before the thieves overpowered it.



Luis Tristan's "The Trinity," which was removed from Seville Cathedral for the Royal Academy show.

ART IN LONDON

Spain's 'Golden Age' at the Royal Academy

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 9 (IHT).—The like of the exhibition "Spain in the Golden Age" has never been seen in England; nor, indeed, in Spain.

This exhibition of 88 master works was assembled by Xavier de Salas, director of the Prado in Madrid, from private, collegiate, ecclesiastical, municipal and state collections. It opens to the public tomorrow at the Royal Academy of Arts.

[Negotiations to show the pictures in Paris last fall broke down reportedly because insurers failed to agree on coverage with the French government. In London, the paintings are insured for £10 million. The nine-week show (to March 14) will be open up to 12 hours a day (9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tuesdays through Fridays, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays and Saturdays). This is to attract the "minimum 250,000 visitors we need to break even on the insurance cost," a spokesman said. Admission ranges from 45 pence to 90 pence.]

During the 150 years of the Golden Age, four of Europe's greatest painters—El Greco (1541-1614), Ribera (1591-1652), Velázquez (1599-1660) and Zurbarán (1598-1664)—were working in Spain. They are the mainstays of this exhibition.

Among the six El Grecos is the "Annunciation" which, since 1883, has hung in the Museo Balaguer in Villanueva y Geltrú. The vast "Crucifixion" by Ribera has not been seen outside the Collegiate Church of Osuna in Andalusia for more than 300 years. The Zurbarán painting of "St. Hugh of Lincoln" was loaned by the city museum of Corunna. Luis Tristan's "Trinity" has been taken down from its place of honor in the Seville Cathedral especially for this show.

Inevitably, many paintings in this exhibition are on religious themes. But there are still lifes as well. In the beginning somewhat influenced by Dutch and Flemish work of the same genre, Spanish artists soon evolved a still-life style of their own. This is evidenced in this show by the work of Alonso Sánchez Coello (1531?-1588), Juan Sánchez Cotán (1560-1627), the work of Zurbarán, who initiated an austere form of still-life painting that has prevailed into modern times; and Juan de Arellano (1614-1676), the equal of the Dutch and Flemish masters in the painting of flower pieces.

The Royal Academy exhibition ably demonstrates what one may term the "artistic succession" in Spain. El Greco learned his trade from the Venetians and then settled in Toledo, where his best pupil was Luis Tristan. Sánchez Cotán studied in Toledo, as did Ribalta, who then moved to Valencia, where his most famous student was Ribera.

Meanwhile, in Seville, the young Velázquez was taught first by Herrero the Elder, who was also his son's teacher. Later Velázquez's teacher was Pacheco. Zurbarán and Murillo in their turn studied in Seville and influenced the art of their near contemporary Alonso Cano and later Carreno de Miranda.

Academicism aside, the greatest appeal of this masterly exhibition is to the man in the street. Great art speaks to everybody.

* * *

Among other new shows in London are:

Virginia Powell/Thea Doniach, Michael Parkin Fine Art, 11 Motcomb St., London, SW1, to Jan. 24.

Virginia Powell shows watercolors of Crete, Scotland, Wales, France the English countryside and New Zealand, and a number of related graphics. Thea Doniach, who teaches drawing and painting at the Oxford College of Further Education, shows a number of colorful and pleasant watercolors of Oxford colleges.

* * *

Ulf Onsberg, New Art Centre, 41 Sloane St., London, SW1, to Jan. 25.

Ulf Onsberg, a Swedish landscape painter born in 1932, has had several shows in Scandinavia; but this is his first one-man exhibition in England. Onsberg successfully captures the isolation and larger-than-lifeness peculiar to Scandinavian landscapes.

* * *

Harold Hitchcock, Campbell & Franks Fine Arts, 37 New Cavendish St., London, W1, to Jan. 31.

Hitchcock's large and beautiful watercolors have been described by one of his collectors, Paul Gallico, as "windows opening out onto the world of wonderful dreams." But they are not a surrealist's kind of dreams. Rather, they are in the tradition of the great English natural fantasists—Blake, Palmer, Fuseli, Spencer, Nash—as befits a descendant of the greatest of British natural history painters, George Stubbs. Where Hitchcock differs from the others is in his wholly "innocent" approach to nature. His Troy and his Venice are as much a part of England's green and pleasant land as was Blake's Jerusalem. I know of no other living artist who so well captures the spirit and tranquillity of nature.

* * *

Thracian Treasures from Bulgaria, British Museum, Great Russell St., London, WC1, to March 28.

This beautiful exhibition of more than 350 items has already been shown in France, the Soviet Union and Austria. For its London display it has been augmented by other Thracian treasures from the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. The Thracians, a Western Asiatic people, were considered barbarians by the Greeks; it is nevertheless evident just from the quality and variety of the work displayed here that they were a highly civilized and sophisticated people. Many of the artifacts in the present exhibition have been preserved in good condition because of the Thracian custom of the ritual burial of a chieftain's wife, servants and animals on the man's death. The entourage was buried with all its major treasures, which included personal jewelry and adornments, chariots and horse trappings, gold and silver household utensils, armor, arms, pottery, plaques and sculpture. The exhibits in this show are drawn from 35 museums in Bulgaria; most have never before been seen in England.

THE ART MARKET: How the Professionals Bet on the Future

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 9 (IHT).—In times of crisis, record prices have special significance. They reveal the thinking of art market professionals, as opposed to speculators. They point to categories that collectors and dealers think will stand up under stress.

In the same way, apathetic bidding suggests which sectors of the market are weakest—although lower prices may simply indicate the lower quality of pieces available for auction.

In 1975, unique medieval and classical European objets d'art sold remarkably well. This applied particularly to silver. One of the more important pieces that turned up on the market last year was a standing cup and cover made in Münster in the second half of the 16th century.

The silver-gilt object could be identified with certainty as having been made for the Convent of Saint Martin: The lip was engraved with the coat of arms of the prior, deacon and canons resident in the convent in 1597 and the bowl has low-relief portraits of Saint Paul, patron saint of the archbishopric of Münster, and Saint Martin, patron saint of the convent. Finally the archives of the Chapter of Saint Martin mention the cup's existence as late as 1784. It was, however, believed to have been melted down in 1811.

Museum Purchase

Its appearance at Christie's sale in Geneva last April created a stir. It was bought for more than 130,000 Swiss francs by the Münster Museum, where it is now on view. This was a big price for a piece too stern to appeal to private buyers and whose potential market was virtually confined to museums or other institutions.

Also in the sale was an equally rare piece, a Louis XIV silver-gilt toilet mirror (56 by 51 centimeters) made in Paris in 1660. Again, it was an object of historical significance. The coat of arms showed that it had been made for James, Duke of York, later James II, as one of his wedding presents to Anne Hyde. But this piece was highly attractive: 300,000 Swiss francs was the enormous price paid, it is reported, by a buyer from the Middle East.

A rare Louis XV soup tureen and stand from the so-called Orloff service (made by Jacques-Nicolas Roettiers of Paris in 1770) sold in November at Christie's, Geneva, for 688,000 Swiss francs. Later in the year a world record price for any silver set was made when 2.2 million Swiss francs were paid for two jardinières by Thomas Germain.

Silver of a high order, it seems apparent, will remain a sound investment.

The record sum, 104,000 Swiss francs, paid for an 18th-century Meissen porcelain snuff box in Geneva last April was surprising. Neither the name of the painter nor that of the patron was identified in the catalogue. As some buyers may have been aware, it was put up for sale by a royal family who may have owned it from the time it was made. Other high prices fetched by Meissen and Capodimonte pieces of the 18th century emphasize renewed interest in that most conventional form of 18th-century decorative arts.

The final touch to this consecration of the 18th century was the £173,500 paid for a Louis XVI bureau plat at Christie's in London last July. The desk was Japanese black lacquer and ebony by Martin Carlin. Another high price, £127,000, was paid at the same sale for a Louis XVI commode, also Japanese black lacquer and ebony but by Joseph Baumhauer. It was sent to auction by Edmund de Rothschild. Such figures are exceptional and are not expected to affect the market for run-of-the-mill pieces. The sales do confirm, however, the general trend back to the time-honored aesthetics of the French boudoir.

Another comeback on a more limited scale has been made by Chinese pottery. It has not reached the mad level of June and July, 1973—it may never do that. But some top pieces are selling for prices that one expects for pictures rather than objects.

Sung Vase

In March, Sotheby's knocked down a big Sung vase of *mei ping* shape at £41,800. The piece, which was sold by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, is now in a private collection in Tokyo. In July, the same collector acquired a celadon vase, also of the Sung period, for £32,600, again at Sotheby's.

These are the prices on the order of those paid at the then epoch-making sale at Christie's in October, 1972, before the wave of European-triggered speculation. At the time, the prices reflected the readiness of a few Japanese collectors to buy the finest Chinese wares. This is happening again. It is hoped that the lesson has been learned and that no effort will be made to push prices artificially which would bring about another depression in this normally thriving sector.

One record auction price, £19,057, is of special interest. It was established in a category that was negligible five years ago—Russian icons.

As is the case with many icons of the later period, the gilded-silver casing was as important as the icon. The triptych was made in the Kremlin armory workshops in 1637 and carries a dedicatory inscription from a member of the Izmailov family. The catalogue said that the icon is "probably the most significant work of the armory workshops ever to appear at auction." It is also important iconographically. The icon was acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in New York. While there is a fairly broad market among private buyers in lower price ranges, this is the first sign of an institutional market for the more expensive works.

With the exception of icons, all the categories that symbolize the recovery of the art market are the familiar ones. Even the Russian icon, with the strong mixture of Italian influence in the engraved scenes, may be argued to be not far removed from the works that have been sought after for years. As far as objects are concerned, 1975 may be remembered as the year in which traditionalism fought its way back to the scene.

THEATER IN LONDON

This Year's Big Drama Is Not on the Stage

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 9 (IHT).—The theatrical year has begun badly. The Royal Court Theatre's artistic directors have canceled this month's production of John Morris's "How Mad Tulloch Was Taken Away"—a Scottish play, briefly seen at last year's Edinburgh Festival, which won for its author the Royal Court's prestigious George Dowine Award.

The reason for the cancellation, according to the Royal Court, is financial difficulties due to insufficient subsidy from the Arts Council. Last year, the company applied for a grant of £275,000 and received £172,500. This year, they are asking the Arts Council for £312,000 and warn, "The only hope of the Royal Court being able to fulfill its policy of continuing to present new plays lies in greater subsidy and support in the future."

It is a sad beginning which underlines what is likely to be the dramatic theme of the year: the reaction of theater to a time of growing poverty and hardship. Whether canceling a production —an act which, at this time, suggests an attempt to pressure the Arts Council into a generosity they may not be able to afford—is an adequate response remains a matter for doubt.

In the meantime, the commercial theater continues to attract custom by offering tired old formula plays where the only novelty lies in the cheapness of the setting and the few actors inhabiting it.

At the Vaudeville Theatre, Leslie Darbon and Peter Whelan's thriller "Double Edge" is notable only for the ingenuity of using huge slide projections and amplified telephone conversations to help people a stage otherwise sparsely occupied by Margaret Lockwood, Barrie Ingham and Paul Daneman.

Like all thrillers, especially the whodunit sort, the play is totally unreal, in which one-dimensional characters live in a universe only superficially resembling our own. It is a world in which murderers and innocent suspects happily gather together to be interrogated by a stranger and where the villain (whose crime invariably suggests great intelligence and resourcefulness) always collapses into a helpless cowering figure when confronted with the truth of his crime.

The genre makes murder into a parlour game, is an attempt to tame and make comprehensible the hideous realities of actual brutal killing.

On this cosy level, "Double Edge" works well. It never touches reality at any point. Its masterstroke is casting Margaret Lockwood as an Oxford history don who is writing an investigative book about an apparent attempt to assassinate the British prime minister, in which the wife of the home secretary, an ambitious politician, was killed. Miss Lockwood is a very modern academic—she lives in an apartment where the books are clearly painted on the walls, apart from a couple of volumes of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," behind which she keeps her gin bottles.

Miss Lockwood, whose appearance and clothes drew many appreciative comments from the women in the audience, delivers her lines with a certain conviction. But what is quite beyond her abilities is to suggest either intelligence or curiosity. Her forte, which she employs here, is a hard-boiled glamour and complacent elegance.

The improbability of her role as a truth-seeking intellectual is matched by Barrie Ingham's performance as a left-wing agitator and prime suspect in the murder investigation. Mr. Ingham, faced with an impossible role to play as a dedicated Marxist and demented buffoon, mugs unhappily and disastrously although occupying the center of the stage whenever possible. It is hard to remember that Mr. Ingham has shown himself to be an excellent actor, in the past.

A Smew in America

NEWPORT, R.I., Jan. 9 (AP).—A smew, a bird normally found in Scandinavia and Siberia, has made its way across the Atlantic Ocean to become the first member of its species sighted on the East Coast of the United States.

Charles Wood of the Rhode Island Audubon Society said yesterday that a lone male smew was spotted last weekend in Newport.

As the third member of the cast, Paul Daneman, another fine actor, gives his routine impression of a smooth matinee idol. It is difficult to appreciate the appeal of such plays as this. As a guessing game, it fails since, with the tiny cast, it becomes too easy to solve, and where the authors do manage to spring a surprise, it is of the expected sort. The dialogue, concerned only with imparting information to the audience (the characters spend much time telling each other what they already know) is neither witty nor concerned with revealing character. It is, I suppose, escapism of a sort into a world of safety and triumphant reason, but of the sort one wants to flee as swiftly as possible.

* * *

On Jan. 13, Mike Wells's "The Great Ban," a play about a showbiz marriage in difficulties, starring Susannah York, opens at The Almost Free Theatre.

On Jan. 14, Ben Travers's farce "Plunder," first produced in 1928, will be revived by the National Theatre in Michael Blakemore's production, starring Frank Finlay, Dinsdale Landen and Polly Adams.

On Jan. 15, the Royal Shakespeare Company presents at the Roundhouse Peter Brook's production of "The Ik", first seen in Paris last year at the Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord.

At the Roundhouse's Downstairs Theatre are two productions transferring fom the Royal Shakespeare Company's Other Place in Stratford, Shakespeare's "Hamlet," directed by Buzz Goodbody and starring Ken Kingsley, has its official first night on Feb. 4, following previews from Jan. 15. Brecht's "Man Is Man," directed by Howard Davies, begins previews Jan. 27.

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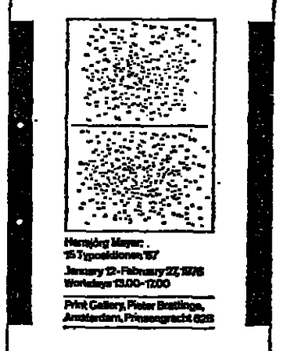
STOCKHOLM

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ART
HERBERT GENTRY
Sweden. January.

SPAIN

GALERIA JUANA MORDO, Villa-nueva 7. Tel.: 2251172. Spanish Modern Art. Rafael MANDAVY.

AMSTERDAM



Hendrikje Mieras
15 Tijdeliikheid '67
January 12-February 22, 1976
Weekdays 13.00-17.00
Print Gallery, Pieter Brattingx,
Amsterdam, Prinsengracht 628

GENEVA

KLEE - GROSZ - SCHIELE
FEININGER - HECKEL - NOLDE
Drawing and Watercolors
January-February, 1976.
GALERIE PARALLELE
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Holy Communion: 9:30 a.m.
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SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 11:00
Dean Robert G. Oliver
Métro: George-V and Alma-Marceau.
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.
Tel.: 359 17 30.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel An der Helde 33. English Masses in Oberursel: Sat. 5:15 p.m.; Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 06171-82547.

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The English-Language Baptist Church Holzstr. 9, has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 6908334. Dr. Curtis Vaughn, Pastor.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 9

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44¾	32¾	AbbtLab .80	19	194	44⅝	44	44½+	¼
47¾	33¾	ACF In 2.68	8	33	42¾	41⅝	42⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	6	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	AdmDg .04e	7	13	2⅝	2¼	2	
11	7¼	AdmEx .77e	⅜	98	11¼	10	11¼+	⅜
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		24	4½	4¼	4½	
9⅛	3¼	Addressog	13	79	8½	8¼	8⅜	⅛
10	7	Advinv .24e		48	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
29⅛	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	14	640	25⅛	24¾	25⅛+	¼
43	31	AetnaLf pf 2		1	38½	38½	38½+	⅝
7	4⅝	Aguirre Co	32	24	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	½
12	6	Ahmans .20	6	44	10⅝	10	10⅝	
4	1⅛	Aileen Inc	11	46	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
79⅞	44¼	AirPrd .20b	18	178	73¾	72⅝	73½+	¾
23⅞	10⅛	Aircoinc 1	5	55	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	¼
3⅛	1	AJ Industris	4	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
32	20½	Akzona 1.20		67	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	¼
14⅛	7	Ala Gas 1.28	7	24	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z100	90½	90½	90½	
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		240	81	81	81	
39⅝	12⅞	Albanyln .60	11	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
6⅝	4⅛	AlbertoC .56	18	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
24⅝	12½	Albertsn .72	10	7	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
26⅜	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	15	319	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	
16	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	21	27	23¼	23	23¼+	⅛
7⅞	2½	Alexdrs .36e	7	27	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
11⅞	6⅛	AllegCp .50e	19	22	8⅛	8	8	
28½	20⅝	AllgLud 1.60	6	16	28¼	28	28⅛+	⅛
35⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		5	35½	35	35½	
19¼	12½	AllgPw 1.40	9	124	19½	19	19⅜+	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .50	11	13	10⅝	10	10⅝+	¼
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	124	37⅝	36½	36⅞	
15⅝	6⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	50	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
43⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	9	248	48	47⅝	47⅞	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		39	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
13⅛	6⅞	AllisChal .40	6	103	13	12¾	13	
6	5⅛	AllrtAut .53	7	24	7⅛	7	7⅛+	¼
12½	5⅜	AlphaP Ind	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
56½	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	17	282	42½	42	42⅛	
45⅛	25⅛	AmalSug 3a	3	14	39⅞	37	39⅛+	⅛
55¼	28⅛	Amax 1.75	11	106	49⅞	49⅛	49½—	⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		11	121	120	121 +	½
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	38	13½	13	13⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .30	6	17	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
18¼	13¾	Amerce 1.20	6	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
23⅞	14½	A Hess .30b	5	1621	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
57⅝	41⅝	A Hes pf3.50		216	50⅜	50½	50⅝+	⅛
22	7⅛	AAirFlt .48	10	18	16⅞	16½	16¾+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		857	9½	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
14¼	3¾	A Baker .80	9	15	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
42⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	73	40¼	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
27¾	13½	AmBdcst .80	12	81	21¾	21½	21¾+	¼
12⅛	5	AmBldM .40	7	x4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	7	82	32	31½	31¾+	⅛
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
5⅛	⅞	AmCen Mtg	8	18	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
30⅞	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	426	25¼	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
29½	16⅛	ADistTel .56	12	43	24⅞	24¾	24⅞+	¼
4⅞	2⅛	AmDualVt		11	4⅛	4½	4⅞+	⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		15	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	⅛
21¾	12¼	AmElPw 2	9	750	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	⅛
12⅝	3⅝	AFamily .28	7	180	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
6	2	AmFin Sys	6	25	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	AGIBf 1.96e		19	24	23¾	24 +	⅛
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		10	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅛
15½	9	A Gnins .40	7	91	14⅞	14¼	14⅞—	¼
23⅛	17⅝	A Gin pf1.80		102	23¾	23½	23½	
15⅝	15	A Gins pf.90		3	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	69	14¾	14⅝	14¾—	⅛
45¾	27¾	A Home .92	22	583	33¾	33	33⅛—	⅛
28½	25⅛	AmHosp .34	24	175	33½	32⅝	33 +	¼
5	1⅞	Am Invest		8	3⅛	3	3	
7⅛	3½	A Medici .12	7	203	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
7⅛	1⅜	A Medicorp	5	309	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
7⅛	3⅛	Am Motors		540	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
38⅞	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	x98	34½	33¾	34	⅛
9⅝	3¾	AmSeat .10e	5	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
15¾	5⅛	A Ship 1.07t	11	13	9½	9¼	9¼	
18⅝	8½	AmStand 1	8	459	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	½
58¾	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		25	59	58⅞	58⅞—	
9⅛	6	AmSterll .30	11	49	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
30⅛	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	6	15	29	28¾	29	
52⅛	44⅞	AmT&T 3.40	10	1852	52¼	52	52⅛+	⅛
56⅜	49	AmT&T pf 4		104	56⅛	55⅝	55⅞—	⅛
46⅜	40½	ATT pf3.74		102	46¼	46	46⅛+	⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		32	45¼	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	18	9	8⅞	9	
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z200	16	15¾	15¾—	¼
20⅛	8	Ameron 1	4	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	¼
7	2⅛	AmesD .10e	5	33	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
21¾	10⅛	Ametek 1	8	55	20	19½	19⅞—	⅛
22	9⅞	AMF In 1.24	11	385	20½	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
22	13¾	Amfac Inc 1	5	54	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	35	154	29	28⅝	28⅞	
14⅜	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
7⅛	2⅝	Ampex Corp	16	203	5⅝	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Amrep Corp		56	2	1⅞	2	
39⅜	25½	Amstar 2.40	5	64	38¾	37⅞	38⅜+	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Amstr pf.68		28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
70¼	35½	Amsted 3.60	5	20	63¼	62⅞	63¼+	⅛
8¼	4½	Amtel .32	5	97	6⅛	6	6⅛	
20⅝	13½	Anacond .60		78	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
26½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	56	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
39⅞	20⅛	AndCly 1.20	7	29	37⅛	37	37⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4½	Angelica .12	9	24	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
13⅛	4⅜	Anixter .16	5	29	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
22⅛	8⅝	AnsulCo .53t	4	49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15	9⅛	Apache .50	8	20	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
24	9½	ApcoOil .49t		126	24⅛	24	24	
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅝	9⅛	APL Corp 1	5	39	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
23⅛	9	APL pfC1.06		1	22	22	22 —	½
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z30	70	70	70 +	3½
4	1¼	Applid Mag	14	3	3	3	3	
56⅜	38	ARA Sv 1.06	16	69	52⅛	50¼	52⅛+	2¼
11⅜	6⅝	ArcataN .44	6	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		3	23	23	23	
27⅝	22	ArchDan M	16	332	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Arctic Entr		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	1⅜	Aristar		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅜	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	126	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		7	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
22¾	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	75	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛
4	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		24	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
7	3⅜	Armada Cp	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	6	103	29	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		16	29	28⅞	28⅞	
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z70	46	46	46 —	1
28	17½	ArmstCk .80	24	933	25⅛	24½	25⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10½	ArmRu .29e	8	41	16½	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
14	10⅛	AroCorp 1	6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾+	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Arvin .13r	24	88	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
47⅞	26	ASA Ltd .80		133	29⅝	28½	29⅛+	⅝
19⅛	12	Asarco .60	12	373	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	256	23	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
37⅛	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	13	72	36⅛	35	35½—	1⅛
25⅝	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	7	1	23¼	23¼	23¼+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Athlone .40	3	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1¼	AtlcoM .15e		22	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
19½	12½	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	8	18½	18⅜	18½	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	17	473	97¼	95¾	96⅞+	1
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
185⅝	129	AtlRch pf 3		9	164	162⅝	163½+	5⅝
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		68	64⅝	63½	64⅝+	1⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Atlas Corp	42	72	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	3⅝	ATO Inc .24	5	74	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
65	27¼	AutData .40	28	22	58⅛	57½	57¾—	¼
6	1⅜	Autmind .26	6	134	5⅛	4⅝	5 +	¼
7⅛	2⅝	Avco Corp		94	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		5	¾	¾	¾+1-16	
26½	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		24	20	19⅝	20 +	¼
38⅜	19	AveryPd .30	33	38	26	25¼	25	
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	8	287	8¼	8	8¼+	⅜
12	4⅛	Avnetinc .50	6	1399	12⅛	11¾	12 +	⅛
56½	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		2	60	60	60 +	3½
25	12	Avnet pf 1		4	25½	25	25½+	½
37¼	27⅛	AvonPd 1.60	16	2684	35½	33⅜	35¼+	1⅞
24⅛	12½	AztecOG .20	27	3123	24¾	23⅞	24 +	⅛
		B - C						
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	6	40	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
7⅜	3	Bache .30e	4	129	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
11⅛	4½	Bakerln .24	8	59	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
58⅜	32	BakerOil .42	16	115	52⅛	51	51½—	¼
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	7	5	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
15¼	9⅛	BallyMf .02e	11	52	13¼	13	13 +	⅛
23⅝	15½	BalGE 1.96	8	149	23¾	22¾	23⅛+	¼
54	45¾	Balt pfB4.50		z100	51¾	51¾	51¾+	¼
18⅞	10½	BanCal 1.34	9	2	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
47¼	24¼	Bandag Inc	21	180	29⅞	29	29¼—	¼
4	2⅛	Bangr Punt	2	15	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
17	9	BangP pf 2		3	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
11⅝	6½	BanP pf1.25		1	9	9	9	
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	60	29⅛	29¼	29⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	39	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
42	25⅛	BankTr 3	5	97	31¼	30⅞	31 +	⅛
26⅞	23¼	BnkT pf2.50		69	26½	26¼	26⅜+	¼
30⅛	17⅛	BartOil 1.60		21	29	28⅞	29	
18⅝	10⅞	BardCR .22	15	304	15⅝	14¾	15⅝+	⅜
11⅛	6⅛	Basicinc .60	5	4	8⅛	8	8	
33⅜	24⅛	Basic pf2.50		z40	28	28	28 +	⅜
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	3	8	23½	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	15	316	33½	31⅞	33 +	1
51⅝	31⅛	BaxtLab .21	32	126	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+	⅝
18⅞	14⅛	BayStG 1.88	7	15	18⅞	18¾	18⅞+	¼
4⅞	3⅜	BaykClg .24	22	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
24⅜	14⅛	Bearing .40	8	200	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	⅛
25⅛	14⅛	BeatFds .76	14	630	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	¼
123	75	BeatFd pf 4		3	125	125	125 +	2
48⅝	17⅞	Beckmn .50	16	16	46⅜	46	46⅜+	⅜
42	28	BectDick .28	22	357	42⅜	41	42⅛+	1
15⅛	6⅞	BeechA .75b	6	66	15	14⅝	14⅞	
31	12	Beker .38	3	262	14⅝	14	14⅝—	½
22	11¼	BelcoP .60e	3	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17	12¼	Belden 1.20	9	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅝	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	11	17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22¼	10⅝	Bell How .84	8	97	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
18	12⅛	BemisCo 1b	9	29	14½	14⅛	14½	
47⅞	21¾	Bendix 2	9	115	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝—	⅛
70⅝	36	Bendix pf 3		6	69⅛	68⅝	69 —	⅛
21⅜	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	6	330	19½	19	19½+	⅛
93½	68⅝	Benef pf5.50		3	85⅛	85¼	85¼+10¼	
57½	38	Benef pf4.30		8	51	50½	50½—	½
27⅞	21⅛	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z30	26	25¾	25¾—	1⅛
7⅛	2½	BenfSfd Mtg		30	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Benguet B	6	11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		77	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
18	2⅝	Best Prod	16	287	16⅛	16	16⅛	
40¼	24¼	BethStl 2a	5	305	36¼	35⅝	35⅞—	¼
66⅛	35⅜	BigThr .52b	21	138	66	65	65½—	1
36⅞	20⅛	BlackDr .40	30	552	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	BlairJhn .30	10	92	6⅝	6¼	6½+	¼
16	10⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	8	14	14	14	
17½	10⅛	BlockHR .80	11	398	17⅛	16½	16⅞	
39½	12½	BlueBell .80	9	40	39	38⅛	38½+	⅛
4	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		26	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80a	8	217	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
27⅛	10½	BoiseCas .65	11	582	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	7	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
28⅜	20⅛	Borden 1.30	9	512	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+	½
23	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	13	255	24	23⅛	23⅞+	1⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Bormans	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅛	15½	BosEd 2.44	9	56	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z130	85½	84½	85½+	2
11	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		79	11	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
9⅛	5	Braniff .20e	8	1338	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅝	BraunCF .50	6	59	16⅝	16⅜	16½—	⅛
50⅛	36½	BriggsS 1.60	17	25	47⅛	45⅝	46⅛—	⅛
73⅜	46⅛	BristMy 1.80	17	219	73	72⅝	72⅞	
47	32	BristM pf 2		9	44⅝	44	44	
12⅝	4⅛	BritPet .38e	19	140	12½	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
27½	19⅛	BrkwyGls 1	8	162	28	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
18½	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	26	17½	17¼	17½—	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Brown Co	3	11	10⅛	10½	10½+	⅛
21⅞	13⅞	BwnGp 1.20	11	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	11	43	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	½
9⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	20	72	6⅞	6	6⅛	
15⅛	9	Brunswk .40	11	399	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	16	BucyEr .56	13	292	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	BuddCo .60	10	58	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Budgind .24t		7	5⅛	5	5	
27⅛	12	BuffFo .20a	6	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	BulovaW .20		95	6⅝	6⅛	6½—	⅛
22⅛	16⅛	BunkHil 1.86		10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
8	3⅛	Bunk Ramo		29	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅛	14⅛	Burlind 1.20	21	161	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	¼
42⅞	28⅛	Burl North	13	102	35½	34¾	35 +	¼
7⅛	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
36	11⅛	Burndy .88	12	16	36	35⅝	36	
103¾	61½	Burrghs .60	22	1290	88¾	84½	87¾+	2½
5⅛	1⅛	CabCab For		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	16⅜	Cabot Cp .92		3	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
3⅛	1⅛	Cadence Ind	2	7	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	Cal Finanl	117	141	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	CalP Ut 1.52	8	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
18⅛	7½	Callahn .30r	13	42	12¼	11¾	11¾—	⅛
3⅛	1	Camrn Brn		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
36⅛	17½	CampRL .60	13	68	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞+	⅛
36	27⅛	CamSp 1.36	2	126	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12½	CdnPac .86e	6	98	13⅝	13⅝	13½—	⅛
13	7⅛	CanalJ 1.10	8	6	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
46⅛	22	CapCits .20	15	30	46⅛	46	46⅛+	⅛
28⅛	19	CapHold .40	13	72	22⅛	22½	22⅞+	⅛
3⅛	⅛	Capit Mtg		45	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
57	28⅛	Carbor 1.70	7	43	51	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Carlisle .88	9	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅛	4⅛	CaroFrg .20		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
20⅛	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	285	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	CarP pf2.67		30	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	¼
25⅛	15⅛	CarTec 1.60	5	24	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	1
13½	6⅛	GarrCp .32	25	487	13	12½	13 +	⅝
13⅛	10	CarrGn .90e		11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
26⅛	13⅛	Cart Hwl .80	14	98	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞+	⅛
10½	6⅛	CartWall .49	9	49	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9½	6⅛	CascNGs .92	14	17	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	CastlCk .80b	6	78	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
75⅛	48	CaterpTra 2	11	296	74⅛	73⅝	74 +	⅝
54	38⅛	CBS 1.66	12	383	51⅛	49⅞	51⅛+	1⅛
37	20½	CBS pf		7	35	34	35 +	⅛
2⅛	⅞	CCI Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
47⅛	29⅛	Celanse 2.80	25	144	47⅛	46	47⅛+	1⅛
51⅛	41	Celn pfA4.50		14	48	47⅛	48 +	⅛
11⅛	5	Centex .12	27	137	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	CenHud 1.72	7	34	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	9	43	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
48	42⅛	CnIlLt pf4.50		z20	47	47	47 +	1
48	42⅛	CnIlLt pf4.50		z20	47	47	47 +	1⅛
27	25	CnIlLt pf2.62		z100	27	27	27	
14⅛	9⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	9	139	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	90	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
25½	18⅛	KeMPw 1.34	9	31	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.16	10	360	8	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
17⅛	10	CenSoya .60	10	52	16⅛	16½	16½	
22⅛	16⅛	CenTel 1.20	9	200	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
25	6⅛	CenDat .10e	12	132	20	19⅛	19⅞+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Cerro .20		60	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Cert-teed .60	21	192	16	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅛	11⅛	CessnaAir 1	11	166	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
20	10½	Champint 1	11	474	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
20⅛	12⅛	Chmi pf .20		102	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
14	9	ChamSp .64	9	498	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
6½	3⅛	CharCo .84e	4	124	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
27½	18⅛	Chartr NY 2	5	24	23	22½	23 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ChaseFd .60		30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
38⅛	24⅛	ChaseM 2.20	4	209	28	28½	28⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1	ChaseT .83e		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅛	Chelsea .40	14	7	8	8	8	
45⅛	22⅛	Chemln 1.40	4	136	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
43⅛	26	ChmNY 2.88	4	119	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	22	217	64⅛	62⅛	63½—	1
37⅛	26	Chessie 2.10	8	115	37⅛	36⅛	37 +	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	ChlEaIl .65a	6	2	17	17	17 —	¼
11⅛	4	ChiMilw Cp		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31½	23⅛	ChiPnetT 2	7	170	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	ChkFull .19t	21	3⅛	3		3⅛	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft		122	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	ChCft cvpf		2	15	15	15 +	⅛
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	6	16	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
14½	7⅛	Chrysler		948	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
2⅛	9-32	Chrysler wt		87	⅛	5-16	5-16—1-16	
3⅛	9-16	CIMtg Gp		29	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	CI Rlt Inv		21	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	CinnGE 1.64	10	x65	19⅞	19⅛	19½—	⅛
104⅛	94⅛	CinG pf9.30		z200	99	99	99 +	1
48⅛	40⅛	CinGE pf 4		z200	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	1
25½	15⅛	CinMila 1.40	8	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37⅛	26	CIT Fin 2.20	8	81	32⅛	32	32⅛—	⅛
39	24⅛	Citicorp .88	11	1266	30⅛	30	30⅛—	⅛
50⅛	36⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	8	58	41	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
6	1⅛	CitzER 1.17e		27	2	1⅞	2	
4⅛	⅛	Citzns Mtg		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	4⅛	CityInvst .66	12	51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
19½	11⅛	CityIn pf B2		58	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11	CityIn pf1.31		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
34⅛	22⅛	ClarkE 1.60	8	48	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ClarkOil .50		28	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
7	2⅛	CLC Am .24	9	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
50⅛	23⅛	Clev Cliffs	10	31	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	ClvEIII 2.56	9	83	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
115⅛	108⅛	ClevEl pf 12		z30	115	115	115 +	6
83	70	ClElll pf7.56		z10	82	82	82 +	1
13½	6⅛	ClorowCo .52	12	444	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
8	3⅛	CluettPea .30		108	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	CluettP pf 1		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	CMIInv Cp		140	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	CNA Finl	64	54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	CNA pfA1.10		13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12	9⅛	CNA I 1.08a		15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
1⅛	½	CNA Larw		10	15-16	⅞	15-16—1-16	
11⅛	4	CNAL pf2.10		x5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	CoastSt Gas	3	138	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	CstSG pf1.83		11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		20	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
93½	53⅛	CocaCol 2.30	23	219	88⅛	88⅛	88½+	1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	CocaBtlg .40	16	191	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	⅛
14	8½	ColdwBk .40	13	15	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
4⅛	1½	Coleco Ind		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34½	22	ColgPal .76	16	523	30	29⅛	29⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	CollinAik .56	17	68	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Collins Fd	15	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
41⅛	24⅛	ColPenn .50	12	126	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	ColnISt 1.25	6	164	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
35⅛	23⅛	ColInd 2	4	95	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
54⅛	41½	Colt pf4.25		2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛+	⅛
21	16⅛	Colt pf1.60		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
28⅛	21⅛	ColGas 2.06	8	110	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
57⅛	48⅛	ColGs pf5.62		7	57	57	57 —	⅛
55⅛	50⅛	ColGs pf5.48		3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛+	½
9⅛	2⅛	ColUm Pict	6	49	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
23⅛	12⅛	ColSOh 2.04	6	95	23⅛	23½	23½	
5	1	Colwel Mtg		16	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16⅛	5	Combd Com	9	19	13⅛	13	13⅛	
37⅛	25⅛	CombE 1.90	11	66	37	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
51	25⅛	CmE pf1.70		1	33	33	33	
37⅛	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	11	94	31⅛	31	31⅛—	⅛
10½	7⅛	ComEdA wt		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	ComE pf2.87		18	30⅛	30	30⅛—	⅛
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		4	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	ComE pf1.90		26	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16½	ComE pf1.42		12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	ComwO .22t		90	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
22	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		7	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Compt Sci	13	187	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
46⅛	23	Comsat 1	5	144	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	ConAgr .43t	3	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
43½	15⅛	ConeM 1.20g	6	141	41	39	40 +	1
13⅛	4⅛	Congolm .40	29	401	14½	13	13⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	ConnM 1.60	11	48	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16	7⅛	ConEd 1.20e	4	241	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
60½	41⅛	ConEd pf 6		1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	½
46⅛	36⅛	ConEd pf 5		11	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	1
43½	31⅛	CnE pfC4.65		z100	41	41	41	
22⅛	12⅛	ConFds 1.35	76	219	23	22½	22⅛	+⅛
63⅛	43⅛	ConF pf4.50		18	60	59⅛	60 +	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	15	37	19	18⅞	19 —	⅛
27	21⅛	ConNGs 2.24	7	x64	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
20½	9⅛	ConsuPow 2	9	221	20	19⅛	19⅞—	⅛
72	52	CnPw pf7.72		z100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛+	⅛
68	51⅛	CnPw pf7.45		z20	66	65⅛	65⅛+	⅛
81	49	ConPow pf 6		13	79⅛	78	78⅛—	1
65	51⅛	CnPw pf5.50		43	63⅛	62⅛	63 —	⅛
42⅛	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z50	42	42	42	
6⅛	3⅛	Cont Air Lin		873	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	ConCan 1.80	8	112	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	
9½	5	ContCop .50	600	22	6	5⅞	6	
13	11⅛	CtCop pf1.25		z100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
46½	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	13	547	48⅛	47	48 +	1⅛
50½	36⅛	CtIC pfA2.50		8	52⅛	51	52 +	1½
50	35⅛	CtIC pfB2.50		1	52½	52½	52½+	2½
46½	26⅛	ContlCp 2.32	6	122	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ContlP 1.28e	15	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1	Contll Rlty		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
75	40⅛	ContOil 2	9	592	66⅛	65⅛	66	
14½	10	ContTele 1	9	180	13⅛	13	13⅛	
23⅛	10⅛	Control Dat	20	580	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
45	36⅛	CnDt pf4.50		z300	42	41⅛	41⅛—	1⅛
29½	19⅛	Conwood 2a	7	4	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	CookUn .20t		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
58½	23⅛	Cooplnd 1.44	9	24	48⅛	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
102	42	Copl pfB2.50		1	89	89	89 +	6½
9⅛	4	Cooper Lab		43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	5⅛	CoopTR .60	13	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
13⅛	10	CopT pf1.25		2	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
13	7½	Copeind .40	12	5	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
38⅛	16½	CoppRg .50a		47	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
42⅛	19⅛	Coppw 2.40b	5	67	40	39	39 —	⅛
3	1	Cordura Co		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
55⅛	28⅛	CornG 1.12a	43	25	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
4	1	Cousins Mtg		49	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
29⅛	10⅛	CoxBdct .45	13	71	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
50⅛	32⅛	CPC Int 2.14	10	141	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
52½	26⅛	CraneCo 2a	4	164	51⅛	49⅛	51⅛+	2
6	2⅛	CreditF .24	9	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	14⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	111	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
39	33	CrockN pf 3		5	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
11½	7	CrompK .80	8	19	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
56⅛	46⅛	CroHI pf3.35		1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
40½	24	CrwZel 1.80	11	131	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
19⅛	7⅛	CTS Cp .60	12	78	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Culligan .40	8	11	8	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	CumEng 1e	14	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
80	73⅛	Cum pf7.50		z300	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
12	9⅛	Currinc 1.08		15	11⅛	11	11⅛	
15⅛	5½	CurtisWr .40	7	111	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
28⅛	14⅛	CurtisWrA 2		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
33⅛	18	CutlerH 1.60	7	64	30⅛	29⅛	30 —	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	CyclopsCp 1		24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
31⅛	19	Cyprus 1.40	7	30	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Damon .20	35	719	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅛	DanRiv .07e		55	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
42⅛	15½	DanaCp 1.44	10	223	43	41⅛	42⅛+	⅛
32	12⅛	Dartind .64	11	265	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
36	20½	Dartind pf 2		68	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
44⅛	9⅛	Data Genl	24	240	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	DaycoCp .50	4	27	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
30	6½	DaytHud .34	13	379	30	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	62	18⅛	18½	18⅛+	⅛
113⅛	102	DPL pf 12.50		z120	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
72	60	DPL pf 7.37		z70	70	70	70	
72½	62½	DPL pf 7.70		z100	73½	73½	73½+	2
13⅛	5⅛	DeanW .50a	4	38	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
54½	31½	Deere 1.90	9	436	52⅛	52	52⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9	DelaP 1.20	8	202	13⅛	12⅛	13 —	⅛
27⅛	20⅛	DelMon 1.80	6	97	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
41⅛	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	24	190	38	37⅛	37⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Deltec Intl	44	4	4	4	4	
8	3⅛	Deltona Crp		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22	12⅛	DennMfg 1	7	241	23⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
22	8⅛	Dennys .24	13	544	22	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
37⅛	23	Dentsply .88	19	27	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
17⅛	5⅛	Deseret .25	13	21	16⅛	16½	16⅛—	⅛
10	5⅛	DeSoto .20		28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	9	130	14⅛	14½	14½	
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z60	67	67	67 +	1
59⅛	43⅛	Det E pf5.50		5	58½	58	58 —	1½
25½	22⅛	Det E pf2.75		43	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Dexter .44	9	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Dial Finl .68	6	3	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Dialnt 2	9	77	38	37⅛	37⅛	
59	21⅛	DiaSh 1.80	9	377	59⅛	57⅛	58⅛—	⅛
67	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		12	67	66	66⅛—	⅛
27⅛	14	Dia pf D1.28		92	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6½	DickAB .40	12	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	7	Dictaphn .60	11	35	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Diebold .40b	10	241	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	DiGiorgio		44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
145⅛	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	35	920	147	144⅛	146½+	1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Dilling .40	6	65	8	7⅛	8	
33⅛	26½	DillonCo .96	15	18	32	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
35⅛	27⅛	Disney .12b	25	2021	53⅛	51⅛	52⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	5	Diston .12	7	x26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd In		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	13-16	Diversd Mtg		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15⅛	7	DrPepper .36	23	298	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
55½	30	DoeM .80a	11	88	35	32½	34⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	DonLf Jan		110	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Donnelly .60	12	15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	DorOliv .20e	5	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Dorsey .10e	10	37	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
46½	25⅛	Dover 1.40	9	23	48	48	48 +	1
99⅛	53⅛	DowCh 1.60	16	396	99	98⅛	98½—	⅛
5⅛	3	DPF Inc	37	28	5⅛	5	5⅛	
44⅛	26⅛	Dravo 1.80	8	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
70⅛	38⅛	Dresser 1.40	8	259	63	62⅛	62⅛+	½
18⅛	14⅛	DrexBd 1.34		17	18	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Dreyfs .40e	7	56	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20½	10⅛	Dk Pw 1.40	11	318	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
81	55⅛	Dke pf6.75		4	82	81	82 +	1⅛
27½	24	Dke pf2.69		33	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
31⅛	18⅛	DnBrad 1	22	179	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	1½
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
137⅛	87⅛	dPont 4.25e	43	629	138⅛	136½	137⅛+	⅛
62½	53⅛	dPnt pf4.50		6	61	60⅛	60½+	½
50	43⅛	dPnt pf3.50		2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	DqLt 1.72	8	132	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
23½	20⅛	Dq 4.1pf2.05		z50	22⅛	22½	22⅛	
28⅛	24	DqL pf2.75		z30	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Dyoin .40	8	12	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
27⅛	14⅛	EagiP 1.04b		7	83	28	27⅛	27⅛— 2
28⅛	7⅛	EascoCp .60	8	94	20⅛	19⅛	20 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	EastAir Lin		239	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
33	18⅛	EastGsF .80	7	496	26⅛	24⅛	26⅛+	1⅛
16	8⅛	EastUtl 1.50	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
111⅛	63	EasKd 1.56a	28	756	110⅛	109⅛	109⅛—	⅛
32	19⅛	Eaton 1.80	10	39	31⅛	31⅛	31½+	⅛
38	17⅛	Echlin .42	19	19	23⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
28½	19⅛	EckrdJk .36	21	68	27½	27	27⅛	6
18⅛	6⅛	EckrdNC .32	12	22	18	17⅛	18	
52½	17⅛	EdisBro 1.40	12	1	50	50	50	
19⅛	10	EG&G .14	14	43	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elcor Assoc	4	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
29	10⅛	EDS .50a	11	45	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	El Me Mg		57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ElMM pf B		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	7½	Elgin Natl	16	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Elixir Ind	18	55	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10½	ElPaso 1.10	7	195	12⅛	12½	12⅛+	⅛
37	19⅛	EltraCp 1.60	7	64	33⅛	32⅛	33	
40⅛	23½	EerEl .75	21	246	37	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
52	26⅛	EeryAir 1	32	38	47⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8	Eeryln .40	13	11	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Ehart 1.36	7	122	25⅛	24⅛	25 —	⅛
5	1⅛	EMI Lt .18e	15	111	5	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	EpDE 1.28	10	6	14	14	14 —	⅛
14⅛	5	EpGas .20	5	26	14	13⅛	14 +	½
24⅛	14⅛	EnglhdM 1	6	158	24½	23⅛	24 +	⅛
150½	94	EngM pf4.25		3	155	153	155 +	4½
7	4⅛	EnnisB .32a	5	x3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	Enserch 1.60	7	40	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
28½	14⅛	Entex 1.20	7	24	23⅛	23	23⅛	
27½	8⅛	Envirotech	10	26	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
22½	18⅛	Eqifax 2	9	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
12	8½	Eqirk .88	6	15	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
31⅛	21½	EqltGs 2.40	5	2	30⅛	30½	30½	
20⅛	11⅛	EqtLf 2.04e	11	138	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	1
33⅛	27⅛	Esark 1.52	7	272	33⅛	33	33⅛+	½
5⅛	3⅛	Esqire .32	8	x2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Esterline .32	8	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
37½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.40	4	30	30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
49⅛	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		143	41	40⅛	40⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Evans Prod		210	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17	10	ExCelO 1.10	7	87	16	15½	16 +	⅛
21	16	Exclsr 1.76e		6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
94	65	Exxon 5	8	979	92½	91⅛	92	
7⅛	4½	Fabrge .48	12	51	6	5⅞	6	
62⅛	17	FairCa .80	37	810	44⅛	42⅛	44⅛+	2
9½	4⅛	Fairind .38	10	31	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8	FairtF .68	8	23	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
16⅛	10½	Fairt pf 1		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
10½	6⅛	Fansteel .40	12	37	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Farah Mfg	35	96	9⅛	9	9	
8⅛	2⅛	Fedders Cp		112	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
23⅛	9⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	4	19	24	23⅛	23⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	FedMogl 1	77	47	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12	FedNMt .88	7	623	16	15⅛	15⅛	
27½	15⅛	FedPap 1.60	6	18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
18	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	FedSignl .40	6	21	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
56⅛	25⅛	FedDSt 1.24	17	137	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
29½	15⅛	FerroCp 1	7	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Fibrebd Cp		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	FidEln .56e	5	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅛	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6	21	30⅛	29⅛	30 +	½
17⅛	7⅛	FieldcrMil 1	21	72	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
12	6⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	FinSanB .20	5	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7½	FinlFed .52	5	91	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	10	673	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9½	FstChar .61t	8	410	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
27⅛	14⅛	FstChic .96	6	165	18⅛	17½	17⅛—	⅛
46⅛	34	FstInBn 1.10	12	23	40⅛	39½	40⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10½	FstMiss .36	3	52	12⅛	12	12 +	⅛
32⅛	19	FstNBo 1.88	6	294	23½	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
24⅛	18½	FstNStBn 2	6	2	22	22	22	
22	13	FstPa 1.32	6	54	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
5⅛	1½	FstPaMt 1.47e		15	2½	2¼	2½—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	FstUnR .96b	11	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	24	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	FWisCp 1.76	7	13	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
39	19⅛	FischM 1.10	8	3	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	FishFds .40	6	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	FishrSci .20	7	27	11	10⅛	11	
18⅛	7⅛	FleetEnt .32	26	783	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Fleing .80	7	14	10⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
13½	6⅛	FlexiVan .28	8	58	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	11	Flintkot 1.16	8	53	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
59½	41⅛	Flin pfA4.50		z210	55	54½	55 +	1½
26⅛	16⅛	FlaE Coast	10	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8½	FlaGas .90	6	77	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
30⅛	10⅛	FlaPow 2.10	8	89	30⅛	29⅛	30	
28⅛	15⅛	FlaPwL 1.46	9	113	28⅛	28½	28½+	⅛
26⅛	18	FlaStl 1.50	4	9	21½	21½	21½	
49	16	FluorCp .40	13	178	38⅛	37⅛	37½—	⅛
221	107⅛	FMC 1	7	638	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
33	25	FMC pf2.25		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	½
6⅛	4	Fd Fair .20		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	FooteCB .90	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
46⅛	32⅛	FordM 2.40	55	1645	47⅛	46	47 +	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	123	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
26	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		6	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
16	13⅛	FtDea 1.24a		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34	13⅛	FtHowPs.56	13	75	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	½
34	15½	FostWh 1.10	7	59	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
41⅛	23	Foxboro .88	10	49	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
32⅛	10⅛	FrnklnM .50	13	59	26⅛	25⅛	26 —	⅛
31⅛	19⅛	FreepM 1.60	6	352	23⅛	22⅛	23 +	⅛
20⅛	14	Fruehf 1.80	16	69	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	107	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9½	2⅛	Gable Ind		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	6	183	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		19	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
35⅛	23⅛	GATX 1.80	7	77	29	28½	28⅛+	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	GamSk 1.80	6	14	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
38⅛	23⅛	Gannett .60	20	63	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
29⅛	17⅛	GardDen .76	13	73	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
15	6⅛	Garfinkl .96	8	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.28	7	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Gateway In	10	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	GCA Corp	27	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Gemini Cap		6	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
13⅛	11	GeminIn 1a		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	GnAInv .24e		14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
43⅛	31⅛	GnAOil .88b	12	89	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛+	½
11⅛	7⅛	GenBanc .80	10	2	8½	8⅛	8½	
12½	7⅛	GnCable .72	7	151	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	11	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
24	7½	G Cinma .54	9	133	20½	20	20⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Gen Develpt	4	71	4⅛	4	4⅛	
55½	19	Gen Dynam	6	108	41⅛	41	41⅛	
52⅛	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	17	658	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛+	½
27½	18⅛	GnFood 1.40	13	312	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛—	⅛
18⅛	12½	GnGth 1.26e	17	36	17½	16½	17⅛+	1
13⅛	4⅛	GenHost .50	2	61	11½	11	11½+	⅛
14⅛	5	Gen Instru	23	88	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
30½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		1	28	28	28	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	11	35	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
38⅛	26⅛	GenMills .68	17	253	30½	30	30 —	⅛
62½	31⅛	GnMot 2.40e	15	1935	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛+	⅛
65⅛	59	GnMot 5pf 5		9	67	65⅛	66 —	½
52	45½	GMot pf3.75		1	52	52	52	
8⅛	4	GenPort Inc		32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	GPubUt 1.68	8	241	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	GenRefr .40	4	19	8⅛	8	8	
42⅛	23⅛	GnSignal .64	13	291	39⅛	38	38⅛+	1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	16⅛	G TelEl 1.60	9	1781	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	⅛
33½	23⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		5	33⅛	32	32 —	⅛
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z430	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	G Tire 1.10b	6	272	19½	18⅛	19⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Genesco Inc		161	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	15	Genstar 1.20	5	9	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
42½	22⅛	GenuPts .64	22	104	37⅛	37	37 —	⅛
48	23⅛	GaPac .80b	19	400	47	46⅛	46⅛+	½
71⅛	58	GaPw pf7.80		z50	71	71	71 +	1
26⅛	10⅛	Gerber 1.70	10	26	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
198½	127⅛	GettyOil 2e	13	13	176⅛	175½	175⅛—	1
5⅛	4	GF Bus .32a	32	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	GiantPC .80	10	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10½	7½	GibrFin .38t	6	25	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
7⅛	3	GiddLew .40	3	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8	GiffdHill .52	7	12	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
35⅛	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	13	284	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Ginos Inc	11	185	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Gleason Wk		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Global Mar	7	217	10	9½	10 +	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	GlobeUn 1a	7	5	22⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
18	10	oldWt Fig	7	78	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12	GoldWIF pf		69	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Goodrh 1.12	10	359	21	20	20⅛+	⅛
84	68½	Gdrch pf7.85		z300	77⅛	77	77 +	2
23⅛	12⅛	Goodyr 1.10	19	1122	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6½	GorJwlA .32	7	51	14⅛	13⅛	10⅛—	⅛
32½	16	Gouldld 1.36	7	141	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	Gould pf1.35		9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Grace 1.70	5	241	26½	25⅛	26½+	⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Grainger .70	22	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	GrandUn .80	11	36	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
15½	10⅛	Granltvl .80	7	25	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	6	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7½	GtAtlPac		42	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	6	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
18	10⅛	GtNolr 1.26e	16	6	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
46⅛	23⅛	GtNorN 1.80	7	66	45	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
19	10⅛	GtWnFin .44	8	95	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
45⅛	20⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	1	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88		17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrGlant 1.08	8	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
29½	22⅛	GrGt pf1.76		1	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
35½	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	144	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
3	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		22	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		67	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
20	10	Grumm .60a	5	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12	6⅛	Guardln .20	11	85	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1	Guard Mtg		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	GlfLfHld .56	8	128	8⅛	8	8⅛	
4	1	GulfMtg Rlt		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	GulfOil 1.70	6	894	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	
25⅛	11⅛	GulfResrc 1	3	94	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	213	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	GlfWn .60b	5	1074	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		611	4⅛	4	4⅛	
81	45	GlfW pf 3.87		18	80⅛	80	80⅛+	⅛
27½	23⅛	GlfW pf2.50		18	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Gulton Ind	9	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		H						
29⅛	20½	Hack W 2.48	7	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10½	HallFB .50	12	x11	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11	HallPrt .80a	7	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
169	115	Hallibtn 1.22	15	309	161	157⅛	159⅛+	2⅛
18½	12⅛	HamlP 1.20	6	155	16½	18	18⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Hammond		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Handlmn .40	9	44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
30½	20⅛	HandyHar 1	3	12	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	HanesCp .76		32	15⅛	14⅛	15 —	⅛
47⅛	34½	Hanna 1.60	9	37	44½	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
29⅛	14⅛	HarBrJ 1.20	7	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
8	3	Hardees	21	89	7	6⅞	7	
32⅛	22	Harnisf 1.20	4	88	29⅛	28½	29	
19⅛	8	Harrah .26a	9	16	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛—	½
36½	14½	Harris 1.20	79	129	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
20⅛	10	Harsco 1.20	5	x54	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	HarlSMx .60	10	75	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	HarleHk .20	11	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	HaltSe 1.44a		8	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16½	HawlEl 1.76	6	21	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
13⅛	7½	HayesAlb 1	9	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Hazeltine		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Hecks .12	9	37	19⅛	18	19⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13	HeclaM .37t	17	51	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅛	6⅛	Heilem .68a	7	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	12	257	52⅛	50⅛	51⅛+	1⅛
29⅛	27⅛	Heinz pf1.70		18	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
8	2⅛	Helene Curt	7	65	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
39½	21	Hellerint .84	11	28	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
181	91	Hiler pf4.87		x1	123	123	123	+12⅛
44⅛	26	HelmerP .35	9	52	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1	Hemisp Cap		2	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6	Heminc .66e		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
34⅛	31½	Hercules .60	53	235	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	HrshyFd 1	9	82	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
27⅛	17¼	Hesston .80	5	79	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21⅛	Hestn pf1.60		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
51	20⅛	Heublin 1.20	17	183	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛+	1⅛
120½	56⅛	HewltPk .30	33	173	101⅛	99⅛	100⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3½	High Volto	11	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25	12½	Hillenbd .68	7	38	20	19½	19½—	⅛
34⅛	11⅛	HiltonH 1.40	13	123	35⅛	34	35⅛+	2⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HMW Ind	6	31	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
26½	11⅛	Hobart .80	14	85	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
15⅛	8½	HoernW .88	8	56	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6½+	⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Holiday .35	13	367	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
34⅛	22½	HollySug 3a	2	67	35	34⅛	35 +	½
55½	31½	Homestk 1a	14	207	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
40½	20⅛	Honywll 1.40	12	263	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	HoovBll 1.36	8	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		56	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	7⅛	HospAff .60t	9	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26⅛	8⅛	HospCpA .24	11	179	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Hostintl .36	10	49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Houdail .80a	5	18	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
25	22	Houd pf 2.25		1	24½	24½	24½+	1
15⅛	6	HoseMif .60	7	31	15	14⅛	15	
12	3⅛	HousFab .24	13	80	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
34	25⅛	HouF pf2.50		6	33⅛	33	33 +	⅛
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	9	96	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
60⅛	29⅛	HousNGas 1	13	271	57⅛	56½	57 +	⅛
16	4½	HowJohn .24	14	401	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	9	Hubbrd 1.20	7	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	½
20⅛	13⅛	HudsnB .80	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	3	HughHat .40	77	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
50½	35½	HughsTl .40	14	145	45⅛	44⅛	45	
14⅛	4⅛	Humana .40	8	38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	HuntCh .30	21	80	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	HuttnEF .60	4	54	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Hyyck .40	16	16	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
10½	4½	Hydromf .36	7	219	10⅛	10	10⅛+	½
		I - J - K						
17⅛	10⅛	ICInds 1.30	7	117	17	16⅛	16⅛	
79	62	ICInds pf 6		6	79	78	78 —	1
6⅛	1⅛	ICN Pharm		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
29	23⅛	IdahoP 2.06	10	82	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
18⅛	11½	IdealBasic 1	7	13	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
9	2⅛	IdeaToy .10t	5	109	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	IDS Rlty		50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
27⅛	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	472	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	
41	37⅛	IlPow pf3.78		z100	41	41	41	
25	21⅛	IlPow pf2.10		z100	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
24	21	IlPow pf2.04		z400	24	24	24	
28⅛	17	ITW .50	16	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
11⅛	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	640	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	½
40⅛	28	INA Cp 2.10	13	101	37½	37	37⅛—	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	INA In 1.59a		5	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Income Cap		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9½	7½	IncCCU .80e		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	IndianGas 2	8	3	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
104½	99	IndiM pf 12		z330	103⅛	103½	103½—	⅛
71	57½	IndiM pf7.76		z90	70	70	70	
65½	57	IndiM pf7.08		z10	66	66	66 +	4
22⅛	13	IndplPL 1.82	10	495	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10	IndlNat 1.20	17	43	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Inexco Oil		250	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
84⅛	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	12	101	77⅛	77	77⅛—	⅛
52½	38	IngR pf2.35		20	49⅛	48½	48⅛—	⅛
43	21⅛	InldCon 1.80	7	22	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
43	32⅛	InldStl 2.40e	8	110	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	½
9	5⅛	Inmont .24	7	181	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	InsilCo .70	8	59	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	10½	Insil pfA1.25		2	13	13	13 —	⅛
40½	19⅛	InsCoP .80	66	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
3⅛		Instlt InvTr		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Intagon .32	7	40	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
42⅛	18⅛	Interco 1.52	9	351	42½	41⅛	42	
6⅛	4⅛	Intercit Div	3	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
26⅛	24	Intrlkelnc 2	4	30	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
231	157⅛	IBM 7	19	808	231⅛	230	230⅛+	⅛
35⅛	22⅛	IntFlavF .32	35	479	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛—	⅛
30⅛	19⅛	IntHarv 1.70	10	165	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
48½	30⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	322	37	36½	36⅛+	⅛
49	42	IntMinr pf 4		1	46½	46½	46½+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Int Mining	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27½	17⅛	IntMultl 1.50	7	36	27⅛	26½	27⅛+	⅛
28⅛	21⅛	InNick 1.40a	9	130	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
61⅛	34⅛	IntPaper 2	13	453	61⅛	61	61⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3½	IntRectif .15		17	6	5⅛	6	
25⅛	14⅛	IntTT 1.60	8	872	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
76⅛	45	IntTT pfE4		z120	71	71	71	
49½	32⅛	IntTT pfH4		13	47	47	47	
51	34⅛	ITT pfJ4.50		7	47	47	47	
45	31⅛	IntTT pfJ4		3	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
44⅛	32⅛	IntTT pfK4		45	44⅛	43⅛	44	
30⅛	21	ITT pfN2.25		119	29⅛	29½	29⅛+	⅛
53	37⅛	IntTT pfO5		68	48⅛	48	48 —	⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	7	84	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
66½	47⅛	Intrpce pf 5		4	66½	66½	66⅛	
19	8⅛	IntrpubGp 1	6	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
15	5	IntrsBrd .80	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.40	9	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	IntrstUn .24	6	72	5	4⅛	4⅛	
34⅛	12⅛	Iowa Beef	3	78	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
11½	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	14	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
18½	10⅛	IowaIlG 1.56	7	30	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
23	16⅛	IowaPwLt 2	7	48	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	IowaPS 1.60	7	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	11	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	
21⅛	13½	ITE Imp .80	9	13	20	19⅛	19⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	Itek Corp		32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9½	3⅛	ItelCorp .20	5	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8½	IU Intl .85	4	270	10⅛	10⅛	10½+	⅛
20	13⅛	IU Int pf1.25		1	16½	16½	16½	
14	8	JamesF .68	10	78	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9½	Jantzen .70	6	x34	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	1
11½	5⅛	JapanF .93e		50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅛	26⅛	JeffPilot .72	12	88	29⅛	29½	29⅛+	⅛
112	101	JerC pf 13.50		z380	112	111	112 +	1
102½	93	JerCen pf 11		z320	102½	102	102½+	⅛
88	7	JerCe pf9.36		z10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛+	⅛
73½	60	JerCen pf 8		z30	72	72	72 +	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	JewelC 1.20	9	18	21⅛	20⅛	21 —	⅛
44	22⅛	JimWalter 1	10	308	39⅛	39	39⅛+	⅛
47⅛	28	JimW pf1.60		6	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14	JHanS 1.50e		22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
21⅛	18	JHanl 1.88e		13	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
26⅛	19	JhnMan 1.20	13	824	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
99⅛	72⅛	JohnJn .80a	30	166	92	91⅛	91⅛+	⅛
15½	8	JohnCon .80	8	31	13⅛	13⅛	13	
30⅛	20	JhnCont pf 2		1	29	29	29	
15⅛	5	JonLotn .40	20	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.60	4	3	29	29	29 +	⅛
24⅛	11½	Jostens 1b	9	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
37⅛	28⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	10	140	37½	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Justice Mtg		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
34⅛	12⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	5	33	30	29⅛	29⅛	
65	42⅛	Kai 66pf4.75		8	61	59	61 +	5½
7⅛	4⅛	KaisCem .50	10	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27½	21½	KaiCe pf2.50		6	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		21	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	KaneMill .24	4	33	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
27⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.28	8	36	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	6	4	17	17	17 —	⅛
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		z100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	KanGEl 1.68	6	50	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	8	35	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Kayt Ind	6	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Kty pfB1.46		5	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4	Kaulm Brd		838	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Kauf pf1.50		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Kawecki .40	76	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	KeeneCo .20	5	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Keller .20	24	8	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14	Kellogg .90	17	609	23	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13	6⅛	Kellwood .80	82	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
23½	19⅛	Kennamtl	8	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
41	27⅛	Kennct 1.65e	31	290	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛—	⅛
29⅛	13⅛	KyUtil 1.88	8	32	20⅛	20½	20⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12	KerrGls .40	7	123	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
95⅛	68	KerrMcGe 1	16	379	78⅛	76⅛	76⅛—	⅛
21	15	KeystCon 1a	3	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
23⅛	9⅛	KiddeW 1	5	195	20	19½	20 +	½
47	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		10	43	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
49⅛	35	Kid pf A2.20		3	42½	42	42½+	1
9⅛	5⅛	KingDSt .40	8	162	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11	KirschCo .90	25	54	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
32½	15⅛	KLM Airlin		6	30⅛	30	30½+	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	KnightRid .54	17	17	32	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Kochring		4	32	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
39	30⅛	Koppers 1.40	8	194	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Koracrd Ins	22	5	3⅛	3½	3½	
45⅛	34⅛	Kraftco 1.92	10	253	43⅛	42½	43⅛+	⅛
36⅛	20⅛	KresgeS .24	34	1097	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		124	10⅛	10	10⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	56	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Kysor .20		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		L						
18⅛	12⅛	LacGas 1.60	6	17	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
16⅛	11	LamSess 1b	7	7	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	LaneBry .72	8	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3½	LearSieg .32	5	68	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	LearS pf2.25		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
33½	10⅛	Leaswy .70b	11	10	29⅛	29⅛	29½	
14⅛	8½	LeedsN .58	8	27	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Leesona .40	4	107	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9	LehPCr .80	8	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅛	⅛	LehVal Ind		25	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
17⅛	6½	LV In pf1.50		3	12	12	12 —	⅛
12⅛	8½	Lehmn .94e		146	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Lennar Crp		13	5⅛	4⅛	5	
24⅛	11⅛	Lenox .72a	11	2	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
9	4⅛	LevFd Cap		26	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
42⅛	19	LeviStra .64	9	42	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Levitz Furn		162	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	2½	LFE Cp	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	LO 1.16	10	107	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	½
60½	48½	LOF pf4.75		4	62½	61	62⅛+	2
8½	3⅛	LibbMcNL	18	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	26	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Lbrty Loan		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2	LibrtyLn pf		2	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
34	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50		34	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
79⅛	41½	LiltyEli 1.19	20	161	52⅛	52	52⅛+	⅛
35	23⅛	LincNat 1.60	11	92	27⅛	27	27⅛	
19	13⅛	LincPl 1.75e		5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	½
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	LittonIn .18t	9	57	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
12	4⅛	Litton pfc pf		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Litton pfB 2		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	⅛
3⅛	11-16	LMI Inv		10	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	2	160	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
21½	14	6½ Loews 1.20	5	148	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	
8⅛	4⅛	LomeFin .40	9	76	7½	7	7⅛+	½
20½	11½	LomM 2.60a	9	97	15⅛	16⅛	16½+	⅛
23⅛	5⅛	Londntn .40	11	63	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
15½	9⅛	LoneStrInd 1	9	637	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LngIsLt 1.50	7	143	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11c	10⅛	LIL pfN 13		z120	114	113½	114 +	⅛
76	44	LongDrg .80	27	42	69⅛	69	69⅛+	⅛
13½	2⅛	Loral Corp	6	26	8	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37⅛	19⅛	LaLand 1.12	10	1440	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
17	8⅛	LaPacit .20	17	298	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
24½	17⅛	LouisGs 1.36	9	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Lowenst .40		33	10	12½	12⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	LTV Corp	4	108	11⅛	11	11⅛	
26⅛	11⅛	LTV A 3.40t		5	15	14⅛	14⅛—	½
73⅛	38	LTVCp pf 5		37	46⅛	45⅛	46 +	⅛
59⅛	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	16	187	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8	LockStr .64b	13	88	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5½	Ludlow .40		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20	20⅛	LukenSt 1.60	5	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	LykesYng 1	2	57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Lykes pf2.50		16	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	LynCSys .20	19	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
		M - N						
9	8⅛	MacAF .60b	12	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MacDonal	3	18	3	2⅞	3	
8⅛	3⅛	Macke .30	7	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Macmill .25	5	47	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Macy 1.10	9	139	30	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
10	7⅛	MadisFd .60		170	10⅛	10⅛	10½+	⅛
6⅛	3½	MadSq Gar	6	62	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	MagicCf .32		83	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16½	MalHyde .56	12	15	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	Manhin .05e		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15	9	Manpwr .88	14	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	MfrHan 1.80	6	205	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
30⅛	27⅛	MAPCO .70	13	150	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
12	5⅛	Marathn Mf	2	95	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52⅛	27⅛	MaratO 1.80	11	24	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
29⅛	13⅛	Marcor 1	10	737	30	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
57⅛	28⅛	Marcr pf A2		12	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛+	2
39⅛	8⅛	Maramt .50	10	72	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
26⅛	10	MarMid .80	4	89	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
27½	12	Marion .52	10	165	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Marqtle .40a	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	4⅛	Marriot .37t	34	520	17⅛	16⅛	17	
61⅛	41	MrshMc 1.80	31	64	59⅛	59	59⅛—	⅛
26⅛	15⅛	MarshF 1.84	12	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MartMa 1.30	7	81	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MrlsCup .60	8	265	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Masco Cp	22	434	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
27⅛	16½	Masonite .84	45	67	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	MasseyFer 1	4	285	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	MasMt 1.77e	9	45	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.60		34	16	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	Masin 1.09e		61	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20	½	MatsuE .28e	18	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
49⅛	22½	MayDSt 1.60	14	103	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛—	⅛
27½	14⅛	MayerOsc 1	10	x25	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	½
5⅛	2⅛	Mays JW		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	Maytg 1.30a	19	84	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	MBPX .40a	3	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
89⅛	27⅛	MCA 1.60	7	103	73⅛	72⅛	73 +	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	McCord 1	8	9	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
56⅛	33½	McDerm .80	6	297	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛—	⅛
60½	25⅛	McDonalds	29	970	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛+	⅛
18	9⅛	McDonD .40	7	205	16⅛	16	16	
23⅛	11½	McGEd 1.30	12	58	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
14	6	McGrwH .56	10	134	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
23	13	M GH pf1.20		7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
31	29⅛	McIntyr .50a	5	z50	39	39	39 —	⅛
31	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	6	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
42	16	McLean .80	10	34	41⅛	40	41 +	⅛
20½	13⅛	McLouf 1.60	9	38	20⅛	19⅛	20 —	⅛
11⅛	7½	McNell .80	7	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	MeadCp 1.20	7	259	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
37⅛	29½	Mea pfA2.80		7	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
37½	28½	Mea pfB2.80		1	37	37	37	
26	13	Medusa 1.40	11	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	MEI Cp	6	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
20½	6⅛	MelvlSh .48	18	288	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
14⅛	2⅛	Menasc .20r	4	31	10	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
60	28½	MercStr .80	13	20	56	55⅛	56 +	½
85⅛	67½	Merck 1.40	23	235	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛—	1
13⅛	5⅛	Meredith .70	4	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Mer-Lyn .60	7	641	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
29	17⅛	MesaPet .05	16	98	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
22⅛	23	MesP pf1.60		52	26⅛	26½	26⅛	
11⅛	7	Mesabl 1.22e	9	97	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22	14½	MestaM .80	9	19	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	MGM .75r	7	79	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Metrm .60	9	97	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
79½	64½	MtE pfH8.32		z10	76	76	76 +	1
70	56	MetE pf7.68		z70	70	70	70 +	1½
72½	66½	MeE pfI 8.12		z230	72½	71⅛	72⅛	
19½	8½	MGIC In .10		789	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8½	MichGs 1.16	7	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
29	14⅛	MchTuba 1.20	5	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
		MchTube wi		4	17½	17½	17½	
27⅛	25½	MhWl pf2.67		6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Micrdot 1	7	63	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
26⅛	9⅛	Microw .79t	10	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14	9⅛	MidCTl 1.08	8	97	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	MidSUt 1.32	9	519	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Midlnd Mtg		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20	16⅛	MidlRo 1.30	5	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
31⅛	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	MillBrd .36a	11	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
68	43	MinMM 1.35	27	424	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	MinnPL 1.56	7	29	18⅛	18½	18⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MirroAl .96	8	2	12½	12½	12½	
16½	6⅛	MissnEq .28	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	MissRiv 1.30	6	56	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
18½	18⅛	MoPac pf 1		1	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
26⅛	14⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	5	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8	MoPSv .84b	7	15	16	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
50⅛	34⅛	MobilOil 3.40	7	1197	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
7⅛	1½	Mobile Hom		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8½	Mohasco .60	23	36	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
5⅛	1½	Mohk Data		32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	MohkRub 1	5	25	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
20⅛	14⅛	Molycrp .60	6	54	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21	9	Monrch 1.20	3	18	17⅛	17	17⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Monogr .20	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	7	MonrEq .20	19	57	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
80⅛	41	Monsan 2.5	10	326	79⅛	78½	78½—	⅛
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.08	8	27	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
28½	21⅛	MonPw 1.88	8	134	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
23	19⅛	MonSt 1.80a		12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	MONY .73e	11	55	8⅛	7⅛	8	
33	25⅛	MoorMc .80	4	153	31⅛	30½	31⅛+	1⅛
71	44½	Morgan 1.80	12	223	56	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
27	13⅛	MorrisKdu 1	5	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		31	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
12½	2⅛	MorseSh .38	6	90	11⅛	11	11⅛	
4½	1⅛	MtgeTr Am		48	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	MorNor .88	11	148	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
57⅛	33⅛	Motorola .70	38	111	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
44⅛	25⅛	MtFuel 1.48	14	46	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
20½	16⅛	MtStTel 1.52	8	18	20⅛	19⅛	20 —	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Munford .36	5	13	7⅛	7½	7½	
5⅛	3⅛	Munfd pf.40		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	11	Munsng 1.08	16	19	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
28⅛	15½	MurpOil .60	6	95	19	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
15½	12⅛	MutlOm 1.32		40	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4	MyersL .40	60	42	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
42½	22⅛	Nabisco 2.30	12	155	41	40⅛	40½	
33⅛	17	NalcoCh .72	20	68	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
15⅛	4⅛	NarcoSci .48	6	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	9	NashuaC .60	16	88	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
16½	7⅛	NatAirl .50	11	218	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15½	7⅛	N Avia .69e		11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	NatCan .53	5	175	12	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
24⅛	19⅛	N Can pf1.50		9	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
52⅛	27	N Chem .88	27	27	39	38½	39	
9⅛	3	NatCtyL .90		24	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
44⅛	29⅛	NatDet 2.72	5	78	42½	42	42⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	NatDist 1.28	6	120	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	NatFuel 2.06	7	18	22	21½	21⅛—	⅛
15	8⅛	NatGyp 1.05	11	281	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
5⅛	1⅛	Nat Homes		25	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Natind .30	3	164	7	6⅛	7 +	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Ntind pf1.25		9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9½	Nt MedCare	15	119	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
32⅛	26⅛	N Pres 1.28a	6	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
48⅛	9⅛	Nat Semicn	31	708	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatSvcln .74	8	73	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15½	11⅛	N Stand .90	6	23	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
46½	30⅛	N Starch .80	18	15	48	47⅛	48 +	1⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	9	56	41	39⅛	41 +	1
7⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25½	20⅛	Natoma 1.20	4	39	25	24½	24⅛—	⅛
39⅛	14⅛	NCR Cp .72	8	341	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Neptune .50	10	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	8	41	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
23	20⅛	NevP pf2.30		z2580	22½	22	22½—	⅛
18⅛	15	NevP pf1.74		z180	17½	17½	17½	
18⅛	14	NevP pf1.60		z100	17	17	17	
20⅛	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	87	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
13½	8⅛	NEngGE 1.28	8	35	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
28	25⅛	NEnP pf2.76		42	27⅛	26⅛	27	
27⅛	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	17	26⅛	26½	26⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Newhall .40	8	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
26½	18⅛	Newml 1.60	13	137	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	NYSEG 2.20	8	385	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
13½	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	7	349	13½	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
106	98⅛	NiM pf 11.75		2440	107	106½	107 +	1½
99½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z540	99⅛	99½	99⅛+	⅛
53	41⅛	NiaM pf 5.25		z100	50	50	50 +	1
49	38⅛	NiaM pf 4.85		z50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z110	38⅛	38	38⅛+	⅛
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		13	14	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	NL Ind 1	7	110	14⅛	13⅛	14	
18⅛	12⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	45	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
71	59⅛	NorfkWn 5	10	145	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	4	19	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
26½	10⅛	Norris 1.28	7	45	26⅛	25⅛	26	
44⅛	24⅛	NoACoal .60	9	6	35	34⅛	35	
18⅛	4⅛	NoAMt 1.15e	9	71	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
24⅛	12⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	12	82	23⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	NoCeAir .10e	7	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	7	269	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	NthnEl .60		140	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorllGas 2	7	25	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
24⅛	19⅛	NolIG pf1.90		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
18½	12⅛	NlndPS 1.38	10	221	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
36⅛	28⅛	NorNGs 1.76	7	992	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛—	⅛
75⅛	49⅛	NoNG bf5.60		z130	70	70	70 +	½
27⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.94	9	74	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
46½	40	NSPw pf4.08		z200	46	45½	46 +	2
4⅛	2⅛	Northgt .50e	58	3	3½	3⅛	3½	
24⅛	22	Northrop Co	6	181	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	NwstAirl .45	13	343	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
47⅛	34	NwtBnc 1.70	10	59	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
25⅛	24	NwtEnrgy 2	3	35	25	24⅛	25 +	⅛
20½	13⅛	NwtEnr cl 2	3	23	25	24⅛	25 +	⅛
35½	18⅛	Nwtind 1.75	3	112	34⅛	34½	34⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Nwstind wt		11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
106⅛	59	Nwind pfA5		24	106½	106½	106½+	⅛
105½	50	Nwind pfC5		1	102½	102½	102½+	⅛
78⅛	49⅛	Nwtin pf4.20		15	77½	76	77 +	1
17½	7⅛	NwMp 1.01e	12	12	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
46	27⅛	NwtStW 1.30	11	115	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Norton 1.78	7	10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	NorSim .50b	13	612	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
53	25⅛	NortS pf1.60		75	52½	52	52 —	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	NucorCo .28	4	38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	NVF 1.77t	3	49	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		O						
11½	5⅛	Oak Ind .40	11	15	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	OaklteP .92	9	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	OccidPet 1	4	375	15	14⅛	15	
12⅛	5⅛	OcciPet wt		61	7	6⅛	7	
78⅛	42	OccidPt pf 4		10	50	50	50	
73	48⅛	OcciP pf3.60		12	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛+	½
22⅛	19	OcciP pf2.50		121	22	21⅛	22 +	⅛
36	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
21⅛	3½	OgdenCp 1	4	46	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
32⅛	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	27½	27	27 —	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	170	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
50	42⅛	OhEd pf4.44		z100	46½	46½	46⅛+	1
50	41⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z160	45½	45⅛	45⅛+	½
49⅛	37	OhEd pf3.90		z100	41	41	41 +	1½
116⅛	107	OhP pfA 14		z280	117	116	116 —	½
81	67	OhPw pf8.48		z10	78½	78⅛	78⅛+	1
73	63	OPwB pf7.60		z40	70½	70½	70⅛+	3½
13⅛	8⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.44	12	44	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	½
11⅛	9½	OkGE pf.80		z500	10½	10½	10½	
25½	17⅛	OklaNG 1.60	10	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
32	14⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	102	33½	31⅛	32⅛—	⅛
28⅛	13⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	76	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
13½	7⅛	Omark .60	5	111	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
11	7⅛	Oneida .76	5	16	9⅛	9½	9½+	⅛
13⅛	10	Opelika 1	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7½	OrangR 1.28	8	85	14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
16⅛	3⅛	Orange .18	10	123	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
44⅛	24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	7	7	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
29⅛	11	OutMar 1.20	2	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
16⅛	8	OutletCo .75	5	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
23⅛	9	OvernitT .80	10	9	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	OvnShip .15	4	34	11½	10⅛	11	
46	25⅛	OwenCo .88	22	580	46	45½	45⅛+	⅛
57⅛	32	OwenIll 1.72	10	386	57½	57	57⅛+	⅛
87½	62½	OwnIll pf4.75		9	88	88	88 +	⅛
81	68	OwenIll pf 4		1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛+	⅛
17	7⅛	Oxfrdind .60	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
		P - Q						
14⅛	10½	PacAS 1.20a		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.98	8	306	22½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.88	7	54	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	Pac Lumber	16	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
28	6⅛	PacPetrl .80	11	13	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	PacPw 1.78	9	115	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅛
15½	12⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	42	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7½	PacTin .80	6	3	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	PaireW .30e	4	162	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	PalW pf1.39		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7	2⅛	PalmBc .25	5	247	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3	Pamida .10e	10	98	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	PanAm Air		372	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34⅛	26⅛	PanEP 1.10	7	107	30	30	30⅛+	⅛
1	6⅛	Papercft .60	5	22	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Pargas .98	8	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
22½	15⅛	Parker Drill	5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	7	82	23	22½	22⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ParkPen .40	7	4	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
47⅛	34	Pasco 27c	24	10	47⅛	47	47⅛+	⅛
	6½	Payls nw .35	9	28	18⅛	18		
22	9½	PeabGa .2e	11	36	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		88	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PenDix .24b	10	9	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
53⅛	36½	Penney 1.16	28	537	52	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
53	45	PaCo pf4.62		3	53	53	53 +	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.88	7	85	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
120	105	PaPL pf 13		z170	118½	118	118 —	⅛
106⅛	100⅛	PaPL pf 1		z100	105½	105	105⅛+	⅛
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z250	87	86	87 +	⅛
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z100	88½	88½	88½+	⅛
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛+	⅛
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z100	80	80	80 +	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	PennWlt 1.48	9	68	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
46	31	Penwl pf2.0		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
22½	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		71	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	533	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	HeopDrg .20	11⅛	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅛	30½	PeopleGas 3	7	79	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
74⅛	40⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	17	87	73	72½	72⅛—	⅛
30	16	PerkElm .30	21	48	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	8	35	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
15½	11	Petinc pf 1		4	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
14⅛	10	Petinc pf.80		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	PeterPl .80a	11	34	14⅛	13⅛	14 +	⅛
72½	54	PetrlaS .80a	21	7	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛+	⅛
24½	8½	Petrolan .50	8	100	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
22½	16½	Petrim 2.01e		40	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
36⅛	23⅛	Pfizer .76a	14	257	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
40⅛	29	PhelpD 2.20	15	509	39½	38⅛	39 —	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	178	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z650	88	88	88	
84	67	PhilE pf 8.75		z10	80½	80½	80½+	⅛
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z250	73½	73	73 —	⅛
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z30	73	73	73 —	⅛
68½	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z30	64	64	64 —	⅛
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z00	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
44	33½	PhilE pf4.30		z50	40½	40½	40½—	⅛
13½	10⅛	PhilaSub .70	7	86	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
59⅛	40⅛	PhilMorr 1	16	450	57⅛	56⅛	57 +	⅛
8	2	Phillps Ind		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Philipind pf		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
60⅛	37	PhilPet 1.60	13	194	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Pickwk .16e	8	29	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	PiedNG 1.40	5	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pie 1 Import		64	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
43	35⅛	Pillsbury 1	16	391	40	37⅛	39⅛+	⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Ploh Co 1.20	9	37	30⅛	30	30⅛—	⅛
28⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .80	9	233	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	6	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
42⅛	34	PittPtW pf		z10	40	40	40 +	⅛
37⅛	23	Pittsn .80a	8	1038	33⅛	32⅛	33 +	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Pizza Hut	14	183	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	7	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2½	Playboy .12		54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	Plessy 1.38e	7	18	16	16⅛	16 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PNB MR .40	21	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅛	15	Polaroid .32	21	3652	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Ponderosa	41	165	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	15	6	18½	18	18⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Portec 1b	4	5	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	PortGE 1.58	8	108	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
105⅛	99⅛	PoG pf 11.50		z1260	105	104½	104⅛	
52⅛	23⅛	Potitch 1.50	13	29	52½	51⅛	52 —	⅛
13⅛	10	PotmEl 1.16	11	255	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
55⅛	50	PotEl pf5.50		z420	55	53½	55 +	⅛
54⅛	50	PotEl pf5.46		z160	53⅛	53	53⅛+	⅛
49⅛	41	PotEl pf4.50		z100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z20	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
35⅛	26⅛	PotEl pf2.44		2	35	35	35 +	⅛
38½	24⅛	PPG In 1.80	10	157	36⅛	35½	36⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6	Premier .36		21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10	Premr pf.90		20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
100⅛	73⅛	ProctGam 2	23	245	95⅛	94⅛	95 +	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	ProdRsh .30	16	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
38⅛	18½	Proler 1.40	3	4	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	PSA Inc		10	6⅛	6	6	
16⅛	12⅛	PSvCol 1.30	7	84	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	194	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
114⅛	104	PSE pf 12.25		z50	113	113	113	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z20	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛—	⅛
80⅛	65⅛	PSEG pf8.08		z40	80	80	80	
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z10	52	52	52	
42	34	PSEG pf4.18		z60	42⅛	42	42	
15⅛	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	P Sxind 2.72	12	99	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	PSvNH 1.60	7	35	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
27½	24½	PSvNHa pf		z760	27⅛	27	27	
21⅛	11⅛	PSvNM 1.36	8	148	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
9½	3	Publckr Ind	18	43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PuerRi Cem		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	PugSdP 2.16	6	73	27½	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
34	23	Pullmn 1.20	9	84	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	PurexCp .96	9	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Purtin Fash		32	3⅛	3	3	
38½	17⅛	Purolsr 1.04	12	10	36	35⅛	36 +	⅛
27	12⅛	QuakOat .84	13	246	26⅛	26	26⅛—	⅛
49	38⅛	QukOat pf 3		3	66	66	66 +	⅛
26⅛	15	QuakStO .72	11	43	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
7⅛	4	Questor .01r		18	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
		R - S - T						
48⅛	36	RalstonP .90	18	501	49½	48½	49⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ramada Inn	17	233	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8	6⅛	Rancoln .40		53	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
8⅛	4	Rapid Am		59	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
28	20⅛	RapAm pf 3		1	25	25	25 +	⅛
23	10⅛	Rap Irpf2.25		1	20½	20⅛	20½	
31⅛	7⅛	Raybest 1.50	5	9	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
22⅛	7⅛	Raymint .48	6	41	10⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
57⅛	25⅛	Raytheon 1	11	391	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	RCA 1	18	1200	21⅛	20⅛	21 +	⅛
55⅛	39	RCA cvpf 4		21	55⅛	54⅛	55 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	vlReadg Cmo		3	2	2	2	
3⅛	1	vlReadg 2pf		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
27	14⅛	ReadBat .40	4	77	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Redman Ind		52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	13	35	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	11	16	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
15⅛	10	ReichCh .66	5	63	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4½	Reliab St .64	7	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	RelianEl 1	8	x96	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
55½	35	Relian pf 3		2	55	55	55 —	⅛
8½	4⅛	Relian Grp		147	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	RelGrp pfC		30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	RelGrp pfB		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Republic Cp	6	19	7	6⅛	6⅛	
12	8⅛	RepFinS .80	7	x17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅞	RepMtg Inv		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	22⅛	RepStl 1.60	4	177	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	6	35	8⅛	7⅛	8 —	⅛
37⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	23	39	37⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
14½	6	Rever Copp		66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
81⅛	47⅛	Revlon 1.40	19	723	78⅛	77⅛	78 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	8	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅛	12⅛	Rexnrd 1.20	5	33	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
37	22⅛	Rexm pf2.36		2	34	33⅛	34	
65½	49½	ReynIn 3.08	9	837	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛+	⅛
25⅛	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	8	1042	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		3	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7	ReySec .40a	6	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8	Richardsn 1	13	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	RichMer .64	12	21	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .80	16	126	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
23	10⅛	RiegelT 1.30	5	50	22⅛	21⅛	22 +	⅛
18⅛	8	RioGran .60	7	27	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7½	RioGr pf.80		24	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	16	136	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
24⅛	11⅛	RivienF .96	10	53	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	28	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Rcbrtsn 1.50	4	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9	Robins .28a	11	148	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	RochG 1.28b	6	31	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	RochTel .80	11	39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Rockower .64	16	65	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
25½	18⅛	Rockwllnt 2	9	47	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
62	50	Rklnt pf4.75		1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛—	⅛
22½	17	Rklnt pf1.35		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25½	46½	RohmH 1.28	29	70	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛+	⅛
11	4½	Rohr Ind		44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24	11⅛	Rollins .30	16	84	23½	22⅛	23 +	⅛
8⅛	4	Ronson Cp	46	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
22	9⅛	Roper 1.20	12	37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	RorerA .84	10	283	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
48⅛	23½	Rosario .40b	12	43	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
32⅛	19⅛	Rowan .14b	4	16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	RoyCCol .72	14	51	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
43⅛	24⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	514	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Roylind .45t	8	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .16		16	5	4⅛	5	
27⅛	14	Rubbrm .40	25	105	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	5	904	18	17	17⅛+	⅛
12	5⅛	RussTog .76	24	81	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	Rydr Sys		540	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
41⅛	25	SabineR .60	10	62	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	13	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
52⅛	34⅛	SafewySt 2	10	355	48	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3	Saga Corp	8	44	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39½	25⅛	StJoMin 1.20	9	158	37	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	9	12	11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	10	58	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
11⅛	9½	StPaulS .96a		19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
36	19⅛	StRegP 1.32	9	171	36	35⅛	36 +	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Salant .24b	13	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10	SanDGs 1.20	19	195	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	16	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅛	5½	SJuanR .97t	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
34	24⅛	SFeInd 1.80	8	493	34	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7	SFeInd pf.50		54	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
35⅛	19⅛	SanFeInt .30	8	117	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
14	5⅛	SarcWel .40	7	91	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	Saul REst		46	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SavanE .45t	4	46	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	10⅛	SavEl pf.28		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Sav A Stop		214	4⅛	4	4	
9⅛	3	SavOnDr .20	14	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	SavinB Mch	39	87	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	7	45	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SCA Svc		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6	2⅛	Schaefer Co		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
67⅛	44½	ScheriPl .88	22	919	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛+	⅛
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .60	22	67	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
98⅛	67	Schlumb .80	22	324	79⅛	78⅛	79	
14⅛	9	SCM Cp .70	5	95	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	SCOAInd .40	7	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	4	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22	9⅛	ScotFet 1.08	11	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
17⅛	8½	ScottFor .74	6	44	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	10	375	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5	Scottys .10	17	99	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15	8⅛	ScovilMfg 1	35	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
34⅛	25⅛	Scovil pf2.50		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	ScudDuoV	11	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	7⅛	Scudd pf.43e		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	10⅛	Sea Cont .30	4	24	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
31⅛	17⅛	SeabCL 1.40	6	234	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	SeabWA .14t	6	22	4⅛	4	4⅛	
32	25	Seagram .80	14	20	30⅛	29⅛	30 +	⅛
6⅛	3	SealdPw	10	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17	7	SealdPw .80	10	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛

(Continued on Page 8.)

lerger of 2 Oil Firms pproved by France

RIS, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The ch government today approv- the merger of state-owned -ERAP and Ste. Nationale des oles d'Aquitaine (SNPA), ting what it called "an oil p of international dimen-

e combined group's assets at the end of 1974, the latest available data, amounted close to 50 billion francs (about $11 billion).

The group produced in 1974 21.2 million tons of crude oil, 10.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 2.7 million tons of sulphur. It accounts for over 20 per cent of the domestic market in petroleum products. The group also owns a 50-per-cent interest in Ste. Imetal's vast nickel deposits in New Caledonia and has recently diversified into pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and sanitary products through various acquisitions.

The merger will involve grouping all exploration and production assets, as well as the mining rights in France, into a new subsidiary of SNPA. ELF-ERAP will transfer all of its assets to SNPA, whose name will change to Ste. Nationale ELF-Aquitaine.

Pierre Guillaumat, head of both ELF-ERAP and SNPA, is entrusted with carrying out the operation and will "scrupulously respect the interests of all parties involved, and especially private shareholders of SNPA," the government said.

ELF-ERAP currently owns 51 per cent of Aquitaine. The remainder is owned by private shareholders. The government will own a controlling share of the new unit.

"The merger will give France a second integrated oil group of international dimension (the other being Cie. Francaise des Petroles, which is 35 per cent owned by the government) and will be considered by the government as a normal industrial enterprise responsible for its profitability and development," the announcement said.

The aim of the merger is to improve the technical, commercial and financial capabilities and capacities of the new group to meet the economic challenges of the present world situation, it said.

...itions Warned ...76 Looks Like ...oor New Year

...ONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Britons getting poorer and they will be getting richer until next ... at the earliest, according to ...res issued today by the gov...ment's Central Statistical Of...

... the first nine months of last ... living standards fell by as ... as 3.5 per cent, the biggest ... since such records were ...n in 1955, the office reported.

...se decrease—translated as the ... of 3 1/2 pence on the pound ... cents on the dollar)—was ...ed on inflation which stood ...20.3 per cent in November ... a summer high of 25.9 per ...

... the summer the government ...osed a 25 ceiling on all weekly ... increases for workers earning ... to £8,000 a year. Anyone ...ing more than that will get ...ing until new figures are ...otiated next summer.

...he government is pledged to ...g the rate of inflation down ...ess than 10 per cent by the ... of this year.

...ontedison Reorganizes

...ILAN, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—...tedison said today it is in ... process of reorganizing into ...lding company that will allow ... decentralize its operations. ... end result, however, will ... the firm a chemical-oriented industrial group.

Economic Analysis

OPEC Aid to Needy Held Insufficient

By Hobart Rowen

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 9 (WP).—A habit of apologists for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is to suggest that its generous hand with aid money has more than compensated poor countries for the increased price of oil.

The World Bank has emphasized that OPEC transfers of economic assistance, measured against gross national product, are greater in percentage terms than aid given by the 17 rich members of the Western world, grouped as the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

Last Aug. 30, World Bank president Robert McNamara stated that the increased costs of oil to all developing countries for 1975—about $11 billion—"were more than offset" by capital flows from the wealthy industrialized states as well as the oil producers. This, of course, ignored the fact that much of the "capital flows" were loans at commercial rates of interest that must be repaid.

But at the meeting here of the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the question has been raised for the first time whether the OPEC countries—who have caused a critical problem for the non-oil-producing nations of the third world—are bearing a proper share of the aid burden.

Is OPEC, with all of the vast wealth now at its disposal, discharging its obligations by measuring its aid against GNP, which of course is still very small in comparison with the industrialized states of the West?

In the current issue of Foreign Affairs, Maurice J. Williams of the DAC makes a convincing case not only that OPEC aid so far has been "skewed" in favor of a few countries, mostly Moslem, but that OPEC has a clear capacity and responsibility to boost and broaden its economic assistance, subsidized and in other forms.

It should be remembered that when OPEC met in Vienna last fall, the cartel raised oil prices for the third year in a row with the world still in an oil-related recession, and at a time when the volume of world trade had begun a significant decline.

This price increase—cheered by the soft-headed in Western democracies because it was more modest than they feared—will add another $1.5 billion to the oil bills of the poor non-oil, less developed countries this year, making their annual cost for oil about $13 billion beyond the level of their payments in 1973.

In 1974 and 1975, OPEC aid commitments have run a total of about $20 billion. But only about half of this represents transfers of short-term resources—the kind needed to help correct the severe balance-of-payments problems being experienced in the third world.

And only about half of the $10 billion (in the two-year period) has been doled out at low interest rates (the balance earns a solid 8 per cent).

A confidential study prepared by the Development Committee staff for these sessions shows that in 1974 OPEC aid in subsidized terms amounted to only $2.4 billion or 16 per cent of the total, while the Western democracies supplied $11.3 billion, or 76 per cent. The balance came from Communist countries.

Many of the third-world countries, despite the desperate straits created for them by the oil price increase, have supported OPEC in international forums because they exult in its power squeeze on the West and hope one day to emulate it.

So long as the poor states play along with OPEC's political game there will be little incentive for OPEC to provide discounts or special concessions on oil to the poor countries.

That makes it even more imperative for international agencies such as the World Bank and the IMF to push OPEC to assume a greater share of aid to alleviate a problem the cartel itself created.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Fall 0.4%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The second consecutive monthly decline in wholesale farm prices eased inflationary pressure in December, but there was no improvement in the nation's stubborn unemployment rate, the government reported today.

In separate reports, the Labor Department said wholesale prices fell a seasonally-adjusted 0.4 per cent last month while the unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.3 per cent with 7.8 million workers out of a total work force of 93.3 million unable to find jobs.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the wholesale prices "are an indication that inflation is moderating and there is no evidence of acceleration." He also cited increases in the number of people employed as evidence that the economy continues to recover. But he noted a 0.6-per-cent rise in wholesale prices for industrial commodities was considered unsatisfactory by the administration.

For the year, unemployment averaged 8.5 per cent, the highest level since 1941, when the rate averaged 9.9 per cent of a labor force of 55.9 million.

The jobless rate is expected to remain above 7 per cent this election year, but a somewhat brighter picture is forecast for inflation.

The December decline in wholesale prices for farm products, processed food and feed more than offset a rise in prices for non-food goods.

Wholesale prices over the past 12 months have risen 4.2 per cent, the smallest annual rise since 1971, when they were up 4 per cent. In 1974, wholesale prices jumped 20.9 per cent.

Last month's drop followed November's steady price performance and was the sharpest monthly decrease since last March, when prices at the wholesale level dropped 0.5 per cent.

The overall steadiness in joblessness last month masked erratic movements in the distribution of unemployment among the various worker groups. For example, the jobless rate for adult men declined to 6.5 from 6.9 per cent in November.

This was offset by a 0.6 percentage point increase among all women, which stemmed chiefly from a worsening in the job market situation for teen-age girls.

The unemployment rate for all teen-agers returned to October's 19.9-per-cent rate following the drop to 18.6 per cent in November.

The jobless rate for blue-collar workers dropped to 10.3 from 11 per cent last month. The average duration of unemployment edged down to 16.4 weeks in December after recording a large increase to 16.8 weeks in the previous month.

The department noted that non-farm employment since last June has risen almost 1.5 million persons but the payroll tally was still about 1 million below the record level reached in September 1974.

Manufacturing employment rose by 80,000 last month with most of that increase occurring in the durable goods sector.

The average work week for a factory worker jumped 0.4 hour to 40.3 hours while factory overtime climbed 0.2 hour to 3 hours in December after holding steady at 2.8 hours since last August.

Swiss Prices Decline 0.1%

BERN, Jan. 9 (AP).—Switzerland's cost of living index dropped last month for the first time in 15 years, declining by 0.1 per cent from the month-ago level.

The end-of-year inflation rate was 3.4 per cent, less than half the 7.6-per-cent growth in 1974 and the lowest since 1969, the Trade and Industry Office announced today.

Lower retail prices for light heating oil were cited as the main factor for the December decline. Food prices increased fractionally.

Helped by cheaper imports due to the strength of the floating Swiss franc, Switzerland now has the lowest inflation rate of any of the major industrialized countries.

Finance Ministers Study Aid to Poor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Finance ministers from 20 International Monetary Fund nations today turned their attention to improving the economic condition of developing nations after having approved the world's first monetary reform in three decades.

The same group of ministers which acted yesterday on behalf of the IMF's 128 member nations in approving the monetary reform, reconvened today as the joint IMF-World Bank development committee to spend two days analyzing the problems of the world's poorer countries and outlining programs to solve them.

Treasury Secretary William Simon called the monetary package "a fundamental reform" which "ends successfully a three-year effort."

The reform not only sanctions the flotation of the dollar—begun in 1971—but also permits continuation of the policy. It will also abolish the official price of gold, laying the groundwork for a policy treating the metal as just another commodity.

While ratification of the reform is expected to take about 18 months, provision was made for interim implementation of key programs, including allowing developing nations to borrow 45 per cent more money from the IMF.

H. Johannes Witteveen, the IMF managing director, said last night that the monetary agreement clears the way for about $3 billion in additional financial assistance to the developing nations during 1976.

"It's difficult to say if it's enough," he said, adding that the availability of more financing through the IMF represented an "important" contribution to keeping the agency's members from being driven to new restrictions on international trade.

Agreement to increase IMF lending authority by 45 per cent across the board would make about $1.5 billion in additional funds available for loans to developing nations, he said. The recent expansion of the IMF's compensatory financing arrangements, he added, could provide another $1 billion.

Sales of gold at market-related prices, he went on, would add another $500 million to the package during 1976, and more later under the plan to dispose of 25 million ounces of IMF-held gold over a four year period, in regularly scheduled auctions, to finance a new "trust fund" for aid to developing countries.

While Mr. Witteveen said the IMF would not consider central banks as eligible bidders for the 25 million ounces of gold to be sold at market-related prices, the IMF head said the Bank for International Settlements in Basel could buy such gold for its own account. Mr. Witteveen conceded, however, that if central banks decided to buy gold at market-related prices, "It's difficult to see what actions we could take."

More Banks Cut Prime Rate; Analysts See Further Easing

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A host of commercial banks led by First National City Bank and Morgan Guaranty today lowered their prime lending rate to 7 from 7 1/4 per cent, following the lead of Chase Manhattan which cut its rate yesterday.

The downtrend, which some analysts speculate may carry the prime rate still lower, is being fanned by indications that the Federal Reserve has significantly eased its monetary policy.

Fed data for the week ending Jan. 7, issued after the markets closed last night, showed that the banking system had $2.38 billion of excess reserves—a major turnaround from the previous week when it was in a net borrower position of $1.06 billion.

Analysts said that the fact that the Fed had let the system remain awash with cash confirms the widespread view that it has significantly eased its credit policy.

The analysts said although some degree of monetary ease had been expected, the speed with which the Fed has initiated the new trend has caused some degree of surprise. Some analysts believe that the degree of ease was closely tied to the performance of the economy in the fourth quarter of 1975.

Informed monetary sources said that the main object of monetary policy since the start of the fourth quarter has been mainly geared to ensuring that the economic recovery does not stall.

These sources said that the Fed believes a 5-per-cent gain in real gross national product on an annual basis in the fourth quarter would be a satisfactory performance, but that this would only reflect follow-through from the inventory-based upsurge in the third quarter.

Therefore, the sources said, the Fed is looking for a real GNP gain over and above 5 per cent in the last three months of 1975 before it is satisfied that the recovery is well on track.

Anything below 5 per cent, the sources said, would be a definite levelling-off in economic activity, given that the third-quarter revival—despite its impressive gains—was not terribly widespread.

Some analysts suggested the Fed now has an early reading on the fourth-quarter GNP data—which is not due for release publicly for several weeks—and that the figures were discouraging enough (below 5 per cent) to prompt swift and liberal pump-priming measures.

The Fed also reported yesterday that money supply—currency in circulation plus demand deposits at the commercial banks, or M-1—rose $2 billion to $297.1 billion in the week ended Dec. 31.

[For the quarter ended Dec. 31, M-1 grew at a 2-per-cent seasonally adjusted annual rate and in the half year ended Dec. 31 it was up only 1.9 per cent, The New York Times reported. For all of 1975, it was up 4.1 per cent.

[Last Monday, the Fed disclosed that its open market committee had voted on Nov. 18 to try to bring about growth of 6 to 10 per cent in the November-December period in an effort to compensate for the sluggish monetary growth recorded in the third quarter and an actual decline in October.

[The Fed has said it wants M-1 to grow between 5 and 7.5 per cent in the year between the third quarter of 1975 and the third quarter of 1976. To achieve this, analysts say, the Fed must continue to follow a less restrictive policy than heretofore.]

Another Gain on Big Board Climaxes Near Record Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Prices advanced today for the sixth consecutive session, climaxing one of the biggest weekly gains in recent memory on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.15 to 911.13, bringing to around 52 points the advance for the week. (At 3 p.m. the Dow was ahead 1.65 points.)

The week-long jubilation was attributed to several factors, including lower interest rates, an easier U.S. monetary policy, a sharp pickup in new-car sales in December, and signs that inflation was moderating.

Volume totaled 26.51 million shares compared with 29.03 million yesterday.

Among the most active issues, Polaroid was ahead 1 7/8 to 35 1/4. Aztec Oil was up 1 1/2 to 24 3/4 and Avon Products was 2 higher at 35 3/8.

Kimberly-Clark gained 1 1/2 to 40 3/8. It is predicting an excellent fourth quarter raised 1975 net to a record high.

Less active but also attracting strong support were Fairchild Camera, up 1 3/4 to 44; Superior Oil, up 1 to 181; Halliburton, ahead 1 3/4 to 159; Burroughs, up 2 5/8 to 87 3/8 and Celanese, ahead 1 1/4 to 47.

Digital Equipment climbed 2 1/8 to 147 3/4. Pillsbury rose 2 1/2 to 40 1/8 and Hilton gained 2 1/8 to 35 1/2.

Autos and steels scored fractional gains, but chemicals were narrowly mixed.

Disney picked up 1 3/8 to 52 3/4, MCA rose 1 1/2 to 74 1/8 and CBS added 1 1/2 at 50 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The index rose 0.30 to 88.82.

RSC Industries added 7/8 at 2 3/8. It is offering to purchase 1.2 million shares of its outstanding common stock at $2.46 each.

Champion Home Builders rose 1 3/8 to 4 3/8.

The bond markets closed on a strong note with prices advancing up to 1.2 point in the corporate sector and by 1.2 to 3.4 point among long-dated treasuries.

On the money market, federal funds moved lower, closing at 4.625 per cent in the absence of any direct Federal Reserve intervention. Treasury-bill yields also moved lower.

Dealers said the Fed bought $300 million of bills for customer account, which prompted a further advance in the bill market and a fresh fall in the funds rate.

Although bill transactions for customer account do not directly affect the domestic money market, they often have a psychological impact.

Because the Fed does not have to direct these transactions to the market, they are often interpreted as an indication of its attitude towards current market trends.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.79 to 85.96.

In Chicago, grain and soybean futures prices weakened slightly. Trading was relatively light and there was little outside influence on the market.

Company Report

In Millions of Dollars

	Diamond Shamrock	
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	285.2	263.4
Profits	32.16	26.71
Per Share	1.89	1.85
Year		
Revenue	1,134.9	965.2
Profits	114.27	87.36
Per Share	6.82	5.31

Isuzu Motors 1975 Loss Put at 8.7 Billion Yen

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—Isuzu Motors Ltd. incurred a loss of 8.73 billion yen (about $28.6 million) in the year ended Oct. 31, largely because of sluggish sales of its most profitable large trucks.

A company spokesman said today the company expects profitability to improve during the current year, but it still will show an estimated operating deficit of between 2 billion and 2.5 billion yen.

Isuzu's sales for the latest year were 356.30 billion yen. It posted a profit of 2.01 billion yen for the year ended Oct. 31, 1974, on sales of 336.22 billion yen. The company, which has not paid a dividend for years, passed its dividend for the latest period as well.

Isuzu liquidated part of its securities portfolio—1.25 billion yen—to reduce its operating deficit. The operating deficit was 10.25 billion yen.

Isuzu sold 351,503 autos in the latest year, up from 331,637 autos a year earlier. Exports accounted for 112,753 units, up from 96,743 units in the 1974 period. But sales of large trucks totaled 52,686 units in the latest period, down from 60,251 units a year earlier. The protracted business slump was cited for the lower sales total.

The company estimates its auto shipments for the current year at 300,000 units, of which exports will account for nearly 160,000 units. Shipments of large trucks are expected to decline further to 49,000 units in the year ending Oct. 31.

Sales for the current period are expected to increase to 410 billion yen.

U.K. Stock Prices Hit 26-Month High

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—Share prices on the London Stock Exchange jumped to a 26-month high in late afternoon trading today.

The Financial Times industrial index closed at 401.6, up 11.1 for the day. It last closed above 400 on Nov. 16, 1973, when it was at 402.5.

Brokers said the buying was partly due to a sharp rise in bond prices after the Treasury announced new bond issues totaling £1.1 billion.

Another factor has been the decline in interest rates here and abroad and prospects for a lower U.K. inflation rate in 1976, analysts said.

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An otherwise solid stock portfolio can be largely undone by a few "misfits." So it's important to be able to identify "weak" stocks as well as "strong" ones. And to be immediately aware of significant changes in any of your stocks.

That's why The Value Line Investment Survey every week of the year ranks 1600 stocks — each relative to all the others — for Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months, as follows:

100 stocks are ranked 1 (Highest)
300 stocks are ranked 2 (Above Average)
800 stocks are ranked 3 (Average)
300 stocks are ranked 4 (Below Average)
100 stocks are ranked 5 (Lowest)

Not every stock will perform in accordance with its rank in any year, and no system can guarantee a profit or eliminate the possibility of loss. But such a high percentage have done so in the past, for logical reasons based on earnings, growth rates and risk, that although no one can guarantee future results, the probabilities are such as to put the odds definitely in your favor when you line up your stocks with the Value Line ranks.

400 STOCKS TO AVOID NOW

The ranks are designed to measure probabilities. We expect higher-ranked stocks to go up more in a rising market — or down less in a market drop — than lower-ranked stocks. And conversely...

We expect the 400 stocks ranked 4 or 5 for Performance to go DOWN MORE or UP LESS than 85 the 1200 others within the 12 months ahead.

This 400 stocks currently ranked unfavorably (Value Line Sept. 12) include some very big names. Just a few of them are GILLETTE, XEROX, DUPONT, FORD, TEXACO, PROCTER & GAMBLE, SEARS ROEBUCK, GULF OIL. (This may show why you shouldn't confuse the excellence of a company with the current merits of its stock.)

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Even if your primary objective is yield, or safety, or long-term appreciation, we suggest you stay away from stocks currently ranked 4 or 5 by Value Line for Next-12-Months Performance.

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b) Rank for Investment Safety (from 1 down to 5).
c) Estimated Yield in the Next 12 Months — with a "blackball" next to each stock about whose present dividend rate there is some doubt. (100 stocks offer yields of 6.5% and up — Value Line Sept. 12.)
d) Estimated Appreciation Potentiality in the Next 3 to 5 Years — showing the future "target" price range and the percentage price change indicated. (100 stocks are in the 315% to 760% range — Value Line Sept. 12.)
e) Current price and P/E; plus estimated annual earnings and dividends in current 12 months. Also the stock's Beta.
f) Very latest available quarterly earnings results and dividends, together with year-earlier comparisons.

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DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Jan. 9, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	136.50	136.55	+0.75
Zurich	136.375	136.375	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	139.18	139.04	—1.27

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 9

(Continued from page 6.)

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25¾	13½	SearleG .52	10	546	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
74⅞	48¾	Sears 1.60a	27	635	70⅝	69¼	69¼	— 1
4	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
36⅞	19⅛	Sedcolnc .18	6	98	24⅜	23⅞	23¾	+ ¼
7½	3¼	SvcCplnl .12	4	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12½	5½	Servomt .66	8	69	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Shakspre .28	17	41	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
14	5½	Shapell .10	9	60	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
57¾	39¾	ShellOil 2.60	6	81	52½	51¾	51⅞	+ ⅛
37½	30¼	ShellT 1.12e	6	24	32¾	31½	32¼	+ 1⅝
11⅞	4¼	ShellrGl .56	5	67	11¾	11½	12¼	
18¾	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		3	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
48¾	32⅞	SherwW 2.20	14	78	35	34¾	35	+ ½
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	9	46	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
19⅞	13⅝	Signal .90b	7	120	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
41¼	32	Signal pf2.20		3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅞
17¾	14	Signal pf1		2	16	16	16	+ ¼
41½	27½	SignodeCp 1	14	280	35¾	35	35¼	+ 1¾
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	8	12	5⅝	5½	5½	
24	12	Simm .88a	15	38	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	8¼	SimPat .40b	19	196	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ¼
17⅛	8⅛	Singer .30p		633	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
39	24½	Singr pf3.50		115	28¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
34	10¼	SkaggCo .60	14	69	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅞
70	53½	Skelly 1.20a	8	6	67¼	67⅛	67¼	
11¼	6⅞	Skil Corp	28	25	10	9½	9⅝	+ ½
26	12¾	Skyline .24	59	226	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅜
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	18	14	9⅝	9½	9½	
36⅝	15⅝	SmithInt .36	9	350	33	31½	32½	+ 1
60¾	43¼	Smithkline 2	15	83	61⅜	60⅝	61⅜	+ ⅜
15¾	7⅝	SmithTr .50	10	18	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ¾
22⅞	10½	Smucker .80	9	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12¾	7¼	SolaBas .70	6	24	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅝
4½	1⅞	Sonesta Int	2	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10¼	5	SonyCp .04e	40	480	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
36	28	SooLin 2.25e	8	6	1½	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	13	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
17¾	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	107	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
15¼	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	9	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Soudwn .15e	5	23	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		25	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	230	14⅛	14	14	
8½	5	SoeasPS .89t	8	8	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21½	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	7	227	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
15⅛	8¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	952	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
32¾	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	9	27	32½	32½	32½	
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	249	53⅝	52¾	53¼	+ ½
34¾	28⅛	SonwenTl 3	10	16	34	33⅛	33⅞	
33⅛	24⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	13	117	32¾	32¼	32⅝	
56¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	146	54⅝	54	54¼	— ⅛
6¼	5¼	Sou Ry pf.50		66	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
34½	19¼	SoUnGs 1.76		43	30⅞	30	30¼	+ ½
29½	15¾	Southld .40b	13	228	26	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅝
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	8	10	7½	7⅛	7¼	
19	12¾	SwIFl pf1.50		7	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	SwstPSv .98	9	266	12⅛	12	12⅛	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	11	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
34	27½	Sprry H pf 3		2	32½	32½	32½	+ ¾
48¼	25¾	SperryR .76	10	379	41⅛	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅜
12⅞	5⅝	Sprague El		34	7⅝	7⅜	7¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Spring M .75	20	17	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
23⅛	14¾	SquarD 1.10	15	177	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ½
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.80	6	47	54⅝	53½	54	— ⅝
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		40	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
39¾	33	StBrand 1.14	17	102	39¼	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z490	47½	47	47	— 1
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	23	x27	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅝
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	366	31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	9	541	45	44	44⅞	+ ¼
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	23	85	77⅝	75⅞	77	+ 1⅛
11¼	5¾	StdPress .40	5	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	StdPrud .66	17	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .56	5	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
22¼	12¾	StanWk 1.04	11	38	22¼	21½	22	— ⅝
8⅞	6	Stanray .60		x14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
19¼	14¼	Starrett 1	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4¼	¾	StaMut Inv		29	2	2	2	
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
91	40	StaufCh 2.40	9	288	87½	85¾	86¾	— ⅞
7	4⅝	Sterchl .48	9	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	TTERDrug .70	14	358	20¼	19⅝	19½	— ⅝
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	5	29	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	9	26	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅞	StevensJ .60	1	87	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅝
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.96	8	4	25¼	25	25¼	
22¾	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	6	30	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
12⅞	10½	StokVC 1		z1320	11	10⅞	11	
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	21	52	50⅞	50¼	— 2⅝
16¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	5	2	16	16	16	
22⅛	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	5	21	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
17⅞	9¼	Storge Tech	7	25	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅞	StorerBdg 1	10	42	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
12	6¼	StrldRite .70	7	18	11¾	11½	11¾	—
42¾	19	StuWor 1.32	8	37	42	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
66	46	StuWr pfB5		4	68	67½	67½	+ 1½
32½	16	StW pfA1.40		3	31½	31½	31½	— ½
4¼	1¼	Suave Shoe	8	58	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
18½	11⅛	SubProGs 1	6	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		18	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
37½	25½	SunOil Tr	6	39	28⅝	28	28	— ½
40½	29¾	Sun O pf2.25		36	33	32	33	+ ⅝
23⅝	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	14	52	23¼	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	6	240	18½	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅝
40	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		12	37	36¼	37	+ ¼
¾ ½	9	SunshMg .36	15	12	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	
27¾	15	SupVal 1.10	8	41	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅝
349	153	SuprOil 1.80	11	13	182½	180½	180½	+ ½
6½	3	SupmkG .20	21	x23	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	7	54	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅝	Sutro Mtg	41	9	4⅞	4½	4½	
11⅝	5	Swank .60a	8	33	11	10¾	10¾	
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	9	104	18	17⅞	17⅞	
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		2	37½	37	37½	+ 1
9⅝	3	Systron Don	7	37	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
28½	11¾	TaftBrd .80	9	79	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
4¼	1¾	Talcott Nat		3	2	2	2	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	122	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		145	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	TampEl 1.04	9	67	18¼	17⅞	18	
m55⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	13	145	55⅝	54⅝	55	— ⅛
26½	22½	TandyCp wi		49	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅛
16½	12	Tandycrft	9	158	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		60	7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ½
20½	18	Technicare	16	450	21⅞	19⅝	21¼	+ 1⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Technicolr	8	25	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
14¾	5	TVRHNICON	½	⅞	⅛	⅝	9⅝	— ½
50⅝	18⅝	Tektronx .24	15	87	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	¼
6½	2⅜	Telecor .30	8	99	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
27¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	8	241	27¼	26⅛	26⅞	
65⅝	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		4	66	66	66	+ 1
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		241	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Telex Cp		47	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
27¾	19¾	Tennco 1.76	7	823	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	
104½	74	Tennc pf5.50		9	103¼	102½	103¼	+ ⅝
20⅝	12¾	TesoroPet 1	4	322	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
27⅝	25½	Tesor pf2.16		177	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
28⅝	21⅞	Texuco 2	8	1912	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
40	28¾	TexComm 1	12	8	36	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	7	69	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
29	26	TXET pf2.87		8	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	8	42	30½	30	30¼	— ⅛
36¼	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	8	153	30⅝	30⅛	30½	+ ½
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	10	16	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
119⅝	61	TexInst 1	36	460	100⅛	98	99⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	5¼	Texas Intl	6	137	6¼	6	6⅛	
21⅞	11⅞	TexOGs .01b	8	1139	15⅞	14¾	15⅝	+ ⅝
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	16	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
25¼	16⅝	TexUt 1.24	11	355	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
9	2⅝	Texfi Ind		4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	105	23	22½	23	+ ½
29½	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		5	29	28½	29	+ ½
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		8	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅝
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	6	32	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	21	29	36⅝	35¼	36½	+ 1⅜
11	5	Thomln .40b	20	15	8¼	8	8	— ¼
8⅜	4⅛	ThomJ .50	33	54	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅞	Tl Corp 1	16	200	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	26¾	TidwatM .70	6	13	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅛	TigerInt .40	14	137	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	34⅝	Timeinc 2	15	206	67⅝	64⅜	67⅛	+ 2⅜
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	14	63	19⅞	19½	19⅝	1
42⅝	24¾	Timkn 2.20a	8	83	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	
13⅞	8⅞	Tish Rlty		30	11¼	11¼	11⅛	⅛
8	4¼	TobinP .15e		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		23	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	46	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	9	11	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	16	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
29⅝	13½	TraneCo .96	9	34	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	17	11	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	+ ⅞
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		n50	8⅝	8	8⅛	
16¼	10⅛	TWA pf 2		21	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6	Transam .42	11	393	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	17½	Traninc 1.92		19	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
9⅝	7¾	Transco .80	10	x83	9¼	8⅞	9	
9¾	5⅝	Transcn .45	10	22	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
7⅝	4⅛	TranOhF .20	4	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19⅝	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	7	40	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	14	89	26⅞	26½	26¾	
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		5	33	33	33	— ½
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		44	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.19e		42	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	27⅞	TMRIcn pf2.50		5	30	30	30	+ ¼
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	5	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
13	5¼	Triang Pac		10	7⅝	7	7⅛	
34	9½	Trinityind 1	5	x34	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
26¾	13¾	Tropican .20	18	343	26	25¾	25¾	
28⅞	14¼	TRW In 1.20	10	126	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
62¼	40½	TRW hf4.50		5	60½	60	60	
68	41⅞	TRW pf4.40		5	67½	67½	67½	+ 1
12⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	353	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	4	206	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
19⅞	8½	TycoLb .20e	10	60	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅜
2½	13½	TylerCp .60	5	10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	

U - V

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅝	13⅝	UAL Inc .60	23	2340	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
29	13¾	UAL pf.40		2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
24½	17	UARCO 1.30	5	27	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
14½	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	16	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
28	25	UGI pf2.75		z600	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	41	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
3	⅞	UMET Tr		2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	Unarco .50	5	x8	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	UnBancp .84	9	53	9⅝	9½	9½	
79	37¼	UnCamp 2	14	156	78½	76¾	78¼	+ ⅞
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	9	559	65⅞	65¼	65½	— ¼
13⅝	5⅝	Un Commrc	6	80	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	11	124	6	5¾	6	
14	9⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	168	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z130	46½	45½	45½	— ½
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z70	33¾	33½	33½	— ½
27	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		23	27	25¾	27	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Un Fidelity	10	2	5T	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
50½	32½	UnOCal 1.98	7	180	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	+ ⅝
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		11	57	56	56⅝	+ 1⅛
82¼	61⅝	UPacCp 2.80	15	87	80	79	79	— ⅝
14⅛	10⅝	UnPac pf.47		7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
3¼	1	Unlona Inc		70	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	8	140	8⅝	8⅜		1
81¾	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z130	74½	74	74	+ 1
8	3½	Unit Brands		64	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		193	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	38	7	6⅞	7	
15¼	6⅝	UnGasP .72	7	312	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
12⅞	5⅝	Un Garnty	15	140	9	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
12⅛	6½	Unitlnd .40	6	x6	10⅝	10	10⅝	
7½	4⅝	Unitln pf.42		2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅞	Unitlnn .10	7	10	5	4⅞	5	
12¼	8⅞	UJerBk 1.04	8	13	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
15½	10⅞	UnitMM .80		72	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
20	8	Un Nclr	30	119	16¾	16	16½	+ ⅜
2½	1¼	UnitPk Min		4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
16	6	UnitRefg .48	4	16	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
36⅝	25½	USFidG 2.48	14	61	35¼	34½	35¼	+ 1
17½	12⅛	USFoS 1.45e		27	17¾	17	17	— ¼
21¼	14¼	USGyps 1.60	19	238	18¾	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
7⅝	2⅞	US Hoe	20	334	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
VT⅞	2½	US Ind .20		110	4	3¾	3⅞	
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	6	151	7¾	7½	7⅝	
4⅞	1½	US Rltylnv		9	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
20¼	7⅝	US Shoe .95	9	97	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
71⅛	38½	US Stl 2.80	6	651	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	— ¼
54½	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	377	51⅜	50¾	51⅜	+ ⅝
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		63	122½	121	122½	+ ⅝
16	12½	UnITel 1.12	16	1610	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
2	7-16	UnITel wt		90	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		1007	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	10	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
33⅛	16⅞	Univar 1.68	6	24	34¾	33¼	34¾	+ 1⅝
20⅛	18¼	UnLeaf 1.12	6	18	19	18¾	19	
18	9⅛	UOP	11	80	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9¼	UST.IFE .32	6	153	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	UsliFeF .96a	11	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
26½	12	USM stpl.20	8	150	26⅛	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	19⅞	USM pf2.10		11	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
25⅛	14½	USM pf1.50		z3040	26	25⅛	26	+ ½
74⅝	39½	Utahlnt 1a		12459	50⅝	49½	50¼	+ ¾
29⅛	23⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	59	29	28½	29	+ ½
30⅛	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		8	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ¼
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	74	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅝
23½	13	Vallylnd .80	3	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
1½	6½	Varlan .20	†	x179	13¼	13	13	
27⅞	13⅝	Veeder .80	16	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Vendo Co		11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6¾	2	Venice .20		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.31e		28	13	12⅞	13	
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	10	279	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅝
27½	13⅞	VF Cp 1.18	10	18	1⅛	26	26	
10	2¾	Viaco Inl	9	27	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Victor Cop		18	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
14½	8¾	VaEPw 1.16	6	473	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
53	47	VaEP pf 5		z389	51¼	50⅝	51⅛	+ ¼
45	37	VaEP pf4.20		z70	42	41½	42	+ 2
28¾	25½	VaEP pf2.90		22	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
7¾	3¼	Vornado Inc	14	18	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15½	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
36¼	23⅛	VIMat 1.80	6	6	32⅛	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z100	44	44	44	
25½	12¾	Wachova .76	8	57	20½	20⅜	20¼	— ⅛
53	27⅝	Wach pf2.20		50	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	— ⅝
4⅞	2	Wach Rlty		36	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	†	49	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
44	25⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	10	27	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ½
25½	14⅝	WallBs .60	9	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
13	6	WallM .80a	5	165	13	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅛	WalMart .08	22	77	14	13⅞	13⅞	
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	16	71	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅞
11⅛	4⅝	Ward Foods	16	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80		23	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	7	14	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
39⅛	25	WarnerL .92	17	777	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ¼
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	31	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ 1
20¼	12	WashGs 1.88	7	11	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	7	11	12	12	12	
29⅝	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	WashStl	7	18	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ½
20⅞	16½	WasWat 1.56	10	16	20½	20¼	20⅜	
11¾	4	Waste Mgnt	8	42	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
38¾	11¾	WatkinJ .20	14	92	28	26⅞	28	+ 1
5	3	WayGos .48	122	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅞	3¼	Wean Unit		11	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	8	11	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	11	41	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
9½	6	WellMcL .60	18	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	8	7	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	130	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3¼	WellFar Mt		32	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z30	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
39	18¼	WstPtPep 2	9	33	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	20	663	10¼	10	10	
a⅜	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	20	19¾	19⅝	19½	
19	7⅞	WnNoA .10r	4	90	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
8¾	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	9	11	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¾	WnPblh .80	7	29	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	7	241	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
60	42	WnUn pf 6		9	57	57	57	
46	30	WnUn pf4.60		5	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼
50	32½	WnUn pf4.90		2	49	49	49	+ 1
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	37	1010	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
35½	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	10	175	35	34⅛	34¾	+ ½
19½	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
43¼	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	26	426	39¾	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅛
		Weyr pf90		119	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	
23⅝	10¼	WhelFr .40a	11	61	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
31⅞	14⅛	WheelPit Stl	3	7	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
50⅝	41	WhelPit pf 5		z40	44½	44½	44½	
29¼	15⅛	Whirlpool .60	21	330	27½	27	27⅛	+ ½
24½	8⅛	WhitCon .90	6	79	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅝
W	51	White Mot		60	7¾	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	14	116	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
15	7⅜	Wickes .75r		91	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	10	32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	22½	WllsCo .60	4	293	26	25⅜	25⅞	+ ½
7	4½	WitshrO .10e	8	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
47	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	88	38⅜	38½	38⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		186	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
30	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	276	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	WisGas 1.78	7	70	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
26½	24⅝	WisG pf2.55		z150	26⅛	26½	26½	
17⅛	11⅝	WiscPS 1.38	8	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	12	19	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	15	16	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
17¼	6⅝	Woetco .60	8	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
25	3	WoodsCp .48	3	94	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
17½	12¼	Woods Pete	6	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
23¾	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	311	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
34¾	21	Wolw pf2.20		17	34½	34	34½	
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
71⅝	41⅝	Wrigly 2.48a	10	x13	68½	68¼	68½	+ ¼
6	3⅝	Writzr .05e	h	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Wyly Corp		14	2⅝	2½	2½	
87⅝	46¾	XeroxCp 1	17	1317	55⅞	53¾	55	+ 1¼
12½	6⅝	Xtra Inc	21	65	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	100	20	7	6⅞	7	
13	8⅝	YngDr .60a	6	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24½	9¾	ZaleCorp .80	18	97	24⅝	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
19¼	9	Zale pfA .80		8	19	19	19	
16⅞	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	x104	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
74⅞	47	Zapata pf 2		3	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ 3½
7⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp	613	57	6⅝	6	6⅛	
28⅝	10	ZthRad 1	21	111	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅝
12¾	4½	Zrn Ind .32	10	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 9

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	19	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5	3¼	Aberdan Pet	14	2	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	
5	1⅝	Action .10e	7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	Adam Russl	9	15	2½	2½	2½	
14	hl	AdobeO .10e	10	12	10½	10½	10½	
4⅝	2	A&EPlast P	4	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	5	45	1¾	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	AeroFlo .15e	3	5	5	4⅞	5	
3⅝	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	AffilCap .08t		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7¾	5	Affil Pub .40	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4¼	2	After Sbc .16	6	7	4	4	4	
2¼	1	AIC Photo		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	AirpxEl .30e	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
25	10	Alan Wood		2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	3	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	5⅝	VAlcolac .15e	6	9	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		30	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25	20	AllegA pfC 3		8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
2⅝	⅞	AllegA wtN		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅝	3⅝	Alleg Cp wt		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	Allied Art		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Alphe Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅝	AltamII Cp	5	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Altec Corp		28	⅝	13-16	13-16	—1-16
½	3-16	Altec Cp wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
51	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	46¼	45⅞	46¼	
13⅛	3⅝	AMAX wt		21	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	¼	AHesaLL wt		96	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
7⅝	2⅝	Am Agrones		12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7	AmBusP .26	10	1	8½	8½	8½	
⅜	1-16	ACenMtg wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
5¼	1½	Am Fletch		2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
15⅞	8⅝	A GenPd .34	6	1	9⅛	9½	9½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Am Intl Picf	3	8	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	A Israel .25r	3	1	4	4	4	
10⅝	7¾	AMaizeA .50	4	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8¼	AMaizeB .50	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	1⅝	AmMot Innes		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
34½	26¼	AmPetrof 2	6	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	A Precs .20a	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3¼	1	Am Rlty Tr		4	1⅝	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
4¾	2	og SafEq .11t	28	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3¾	1⅝	AmTech Ind		5	2⅜	2½	2½	
4	1	AmTrain Sv		10	1½	1½	1⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	AmUtils .72		14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC. Cp.	9	50	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .10e	7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .19t	5	17	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24½	12⅝	Aqult Ca .30	14	5	17½	17½	17½	
8¼	4	Arlz Cl .10e		14	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		3	5	5	5	
13⅝	9⅛	ArminCp .32	5	142	12¾	12½	12¾	— O
6¾	3⅛	Arundel		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	4¾	Arwood .40a	3	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	6	45	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
12⅛	5⅝	AshtOC .20a	8	19	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
1¼	5-16	Askin Svc	3	1	¾	¾	¾	
2¾	1	Astrex Inc		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Atalanta	5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	3-16	AtlcoMtg wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅞	2⅝	Atl Richf wt		19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	AtlCMB .09e	10	49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		64	1⅝	c5	1⅝	
22⅝	12¾	Augatinc .15	14	9	14	14	14	
19⅝	10	Austral Oil	10	74	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
9⅛	4⅝	Auto Train	18	23	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Auto Bldg		2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Autmat Rad		43	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅛
17	1⅝	AVC Cp .20e	3	19	11	14	14⅝	+ ⅞
3⅝	2	AVEMC .07		7	2⅝	2½	2½	
7¼	3	AVX Corp		3	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅝
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	5	32	4⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅛

B

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14⅞	11⅝	BanFd 1.12e		13	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
15-16	⅝	BangPun wt		5	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCti Lt	250	53	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Banner .06	5	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
4⅝	.004	Barclay .04	35	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	BarcoCa .12	6	75	3⅜	2⅞	2⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10¾	4⅞	Barnwel Ind	65	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Barry R .24t	7	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	BarrtWr .40	6	x9	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Bartell Med		7	¾	⅝	⅝	+1-16
3¾	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	18	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	Barwick ET		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅝	4¼	BasinPet Cp	18	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2¾	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	7	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	⅛
6¼	⅛x	Benrus Crp	6	33	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅛	Berg Bruns	9	19	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3¾	Bertea .16b	4	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5¾	2¼	BervenC .12		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	BethCp .10e	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2½T	½⅛	Beverly Ent		29	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Bic Pen .36	10	x5	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
27	12⅛	Big Ber 1.32	6	25	29¼	28½	28¾	+ 2¼
12⅞	5⅜	BinnynSm .60	7	77	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+ 1⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Blessng .05e	8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1½	Blount .08	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Bluebird Inc	5	12	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	8	20	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅝	9⅞	BowVall .10	38	10	15⅝	15½	15½	
17⅝	9⅞	BowVall .10	38	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25⅝	7⅝	BradRe .10es	6	31	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
18¼	6½	BraddC .20		126	9¼	8⅝	9	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Branch .07e	9	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	3⅝	BranIfAr wt		12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	Brascan A 1	4	28	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Breeze Corp		2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
26¼	10⅝	BrewerC .80	4	19	10½	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅝ 4	1-16	BATob r.21e	7	57	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
3¼	11-16	BroDart Ind	5	28	2½	2¼	2¼	
10⅛	4	BrooksP .28	4	18	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BrownCo wt		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	8	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	8	9	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	7-16	BRT Rl .20e		14	⅝	11-16	11-16	—1-16
10⅛	1⅝	Buehler Cp	5	28	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	2⅝	Bulldex Inc	5	6	3⅝	3	3	
10⅞	7⅝	Bundy 1.08	9	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Burgess Ind	6	12	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Burnsint .60	6	69	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6	Butlerint .50	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14¼	Buttes G Oil	5	97	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅛

C

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5¼	1⅝	Cagles In A	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	9	22	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ¼
7⅝	3	Calcomp		81	4¼	4⅛	4⅝	
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	1m	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Camco Inc	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4 9-16	2⅝	CaChbA .25e	2	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16		
20⅝	9⅞	Campin .40b	3	7	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
3 15-16	1⅝	CdnExp GO	9	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	3⅛	Cdn Homstd	31	19	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4	nCdnHydr .25	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	11	CdlnPA 1.50	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2 18-16	CdnMarc .28	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	1 18-16	Cdn Merrill	33	19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1⅞	Canoga .10e	11	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	h
2⅝	½	Capehart Cp		22	1⅝	1	1	
2¾	1½	CapitIFd .16		6	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Carbon .80a	5	60	19⅝	18½	19¼	+ ⅝
6⅞	2¾	Caressa .24	5	41	5½	5¼	5⅝	
83	57	Carnat 1.20a	16	6	73	72⅝	73	
1¼	⅛	Carr wt		8	5-16	¼	¼	—1-16
3¾	1⅝	Carrols Dev		2	2	2	2	— ⅛
18⅞	10½	Castle AM 1	4	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
19½	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		12	16	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Castleton In	8	11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
8	2⅝	Castlwd .20e	7	23	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
2⅝	¾	CDI Corp	14	4	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
4¾	3¼	CentSec .30e		7	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cenvill Com		4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Certified Cp		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15-16	¼	Certron Cp		23	7-16	⅜	⅜	—1-16
2⅝	1	Celec Corp	12	2	1½	1½	1½	
5	2¼	Champ Hom		341	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	1⅝	Chartr Med	5	7	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	CHB Food	4	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Khem Exp		28	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	ChIRivt 1.60	12	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅝
2¼	⅞	Chicken Unl		4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	Chieftn Dev	78	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
½	⅛	ClMlgGr wt		2	5-32	5-32	5-32	—1-32
3⅞	1⅝	Cinerama		5	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Circle K .32	6	18	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Citation .40	8	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	CityGsFl .60	5	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	CK Pet .05e	7	93	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ClarkC .08e	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Clausng .40e	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Clopay .07r	26	22	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
4⅝	1¾	CMI Corp	6	32	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
7	7-16	CMI Inv wt		3	1	⅞	1	
26⅝	3	Coachm .m6e	18	28	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
3⅝	1⅝	Cohuinc .10t	28	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	7	32	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
16	5¼	Coleman .44	16	25	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	2¼	Colon Coml		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2⅛	ColwellC .28		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	ColwMtg wt		6	7-16	⅜	⅜	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	316	14⅝	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
35	26¾	Cominco 3e	8	2	32⅝	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .14	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅛	11⅛	ComIMtl .40	3	18	12⅝	10⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	4¼	CoPsycC .20	6	10	7⅝	7	7	
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	7	28	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	9-16	CompuDyn	7	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Comput Inv		24	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
8¾	5⅝	Conchem .40	26	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	Concrd Fab	3	117	7	6⅝	7	+ 1⅝
7⅝	2	Condec Crp	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	⅛	Conroy Inc		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¾	5¾	Con Oil Gas	9	14	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Consyne Cp	8	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Cont Mater		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	4	34	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
13⅛	10¾	CookPnt V 1	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Cordon Intl		19	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	8¼	Core Labs	7	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
22⅝	11⅝	Corenco .30	9	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
24	14⅞	CorrBlk 1.28	9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	Cott Corp	4	2	2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
1	5-16	CottCorp wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3¼	1¼	Courtld .11e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	19	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
9¾	2	Craig .05e	7	79	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	CramrE .111	60	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Crest Foam		8	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	5⅞	Crompton		6	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
7	5⅞	CrowlyM .40	5	x78	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝
6½	3¼	Crown In .20	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	5	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CruicR .55e	8	33	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	CrystlO .40e		x24	9	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	Cubic Cp .20		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2½	⅞	Curtis Math	11	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	

D

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	21	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16½	13	Danlelin .14	7	9	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
43	27¾	Data Dcumt	6	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	6	73	5	4⅞	5	
8⅝	5	DayMin .10e		24	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
5¼	3½	DeJurA .10e		3	5	5	5	— ⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		11	½	½	½	
8¾	5⅝	Delta Fd .54	6	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	5¾	Den Tal Ez	7	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Designcr Jw		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	Dev Cp Am		7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
29⅝	15⅛	DiamD 1.72t	4	24	19	18½	18¾	— ¼
4	1⅞	Diebold VC		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Digicon Inc	6	31	6	5⅞	6	
1¼	7-16	Diodes Inc		6	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
16¼	11	Diversey .56	6	30	13¼	12½	12¾	— ¾
11⅛	5¾	Dixllyn .20e	3	42	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
37¼	17¼	Dome Petri	11	7	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅝
24	17⅝	Domtar 1.60	7	4	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	4⅝	Donkemy .30	4	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17¼	12	DrexUtl 1.20		2	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ¼
11⅞	4½	DrsFalr .40	2	2	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	4	2	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	4	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Dynlctn .05e	6	66	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	DynAmer	8	153	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	27	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

E

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10	3¼	ErlScheb .36	11	21	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
16½	8¼	EarthRes 1	6	37	14	13⅝	14	6
32½	18⅝	EasonO .10r	15	50	32½	32⅛	32⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	EazorEx .20	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10¾	3½	Ecodyne	9	46	7½	7	7⅝	+ ½
24	16⅛	Edgiton .50r	5	131	25½	24	25⅝	+ 1⅛
4½	1	Edmos Cp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Edo Corp	9	63	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	3	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	EganM .20a	4	16	4	3⅝	3⅞	
7⅝	3½	EnmhPh .10	7	20	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Elcor Chm	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	El Hose .40	13	55	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	ElAodD .21t		6	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
11½	8½	Electros .80	8	1	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	
2¼	1	Elect Assisf	7	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	ElecEng .32	4	6	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14	7	ELT .10e	7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9	4½	ErnstEC .48	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Esq Rad El	4	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	EssexCh .20	6	x8	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
10½	4½	EvanAr .10r	8	8	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛

F

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	1⅛	Fab Ind	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	3¼	Fablen .40	11	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	FabriCtr .12	9	11	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Fabrics Nat	8	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Fairfld Nob		3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
44⅞	16⅝	FalconS .40a	4	38	32⅝	30⅝	31⅞	+ 1⅝
6	1½	Fam Dol Str	17	53	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	FannyF .42t	12	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	⅞	Fash Fabric		8	1½	1⅝	1½	
9⅝	6⅝	FayDrg .06e	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .07e		7	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	FedRlty 1.12	9	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		95	4¼	4⅝	4½	
12⅝	7½	Felmnt .12e	26	5	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Flbrebrd wt		3	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Fidelco Gth		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	13-16	Fields Plast		5	1	1	1	
⅝	⅛	Film Co Am		12	3	3	3	
6½	2⅝	Filmways	5	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	FinGen .36b	11	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	FtConn .80e	6	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	1	FstDenv Ml		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅝	1-16	Fst Denv wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
⅞	⅝	Fst Hartfrd		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		5	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Fstmark .24		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	8	15	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
14½	12¾	FitchbG 1.38	7	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Flagstaff	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19	6½	Flight Safty	9	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅝	Fla capital	4	6	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	30	2	3	3	3	
14⅝	8¼	Flowers .36	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27	18¼	FlukeJ .72t	9	41	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	5	101	15¼	14¾	14⅞	
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
79½	57½	FordCan 5a	6	z100	76	74	76	+ 1
9½	5	FoxStaP .40	10	101	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Frantz .64a	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
34	16½	Fresnillo 1b	8	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
6	3¼	Friedm .78a	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	1⅛	Friend Frst	8	1	1½	1½	1½	
13⅛	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	Frigitronic	29	13	14	13½	13½	— ½
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	6	27	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛

G

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7½	4¼	Gabriel .20	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Garan .32a	6	57	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	14¾	Gearhart .48	7	25	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
20½	12	Gen Ed Svc	6	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		108	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Gen Resrcs		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
4¼	1	Genge Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¾	¼	Geon Ind		6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Gerber Scl		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd .80	5	5	15	14⅞	15⅛	
13⅝	5½	Giant Y .40a	65	55	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Gladding Cp		56	3⅛	2⅞	3	
4⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	39	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	5	x55	31½	29⅞	31	+ 2½
63⅝	34⅞	Glatfl pf2.50		x5	55	55	55	+ 1⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	38	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	4⅛	lenDls .23t	10	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
12⅛	3½	Globeln .40a	6	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
11¾	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Golden Cyct		8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Co	14	85	1	⅞	⅞	—1-16
3½	1⅛	GoodLS .07r	72	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
17½	10	GormR .90a	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
7½	⅝	Gouldinc wt		75	15-16	13-16	15-16	+1-16
5⅝	2⅝	GouldIT .52e	30	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅛	GrandA .15a	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10	6	GrandCrl .30	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		128	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
32⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	17	54	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
7	2⅝	GtScotS .10r	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅜	Greenman	5	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GREIT .40		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	37	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ½
11⅛	6⅞	GrossTlc .90	7	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
8	4½	Grow C .32b	9	21	7	6½	7	+ ⅝
1⅝	13-16	GSC En .42c	74	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	½	GTI Corp		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6¼	4⅝	GuardCh .40	70	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	
6⅝	2	Guilford .20	11	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
32½	23¾	GlfOilCan 1	8	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+

H

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	6⅝	HallsMot .46	5	1	7	7	7	
4⅝	2½	HampD .15e	4	1	4¼	4¼	4⅝	
4½	1⅛	Hamptn Ind	16	13	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+
12½	7⅝	Hanovr Petr	18	38	12¼	12¼	12¼	
29¼	16	Harland .22	13	25	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+
16	6⅝	HartzM .05e	14	112	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+
1⅛	5-16	Harvey Grp		144	½	7-16	½	
5	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	16	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	6	3	6½	6¼	6½	
5⅝	2⅝	HawalA .10r	15	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	7	25	1⅛	1		
3½	⅝	Helfmn Mtg		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2½	HiG Inc .15t	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
4	1½	Highlnd Cap		69	4	4		
5	3	Hilthave .24	6	2	4	3⅞	3⅝	
21⅝	6	Hipirnic .20	12	2	10	9⅝	10	
3⅝	1⅞	Holly Corp	4	3	2⅝	2	2⅝	
30	16¾	HomeOA .50	9	3	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	
20	15⅝	HormelG 1	7	4	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	
8½	3¼	Horn Hardrt		15	7¼	7	7⅛	+
7	3⅝	HospM .55e	7	x4	6¼	6¼	6⅛	+
11⅛	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	31	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12⅝	7⅞	Hbleln 1.40	9	x4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	HousRon .20	4	1	5⅝	5	5⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	House Vl .32	6	1	5¼	5¼	5⅝	
32⅝	19⅛	HoustOil .60	11	97	31⅝	31	31⅝	
4⅝	⅞	Howell .05e	3	98	4⅝	4	4	
33⅝	18⅝	HubelIA 1.40	9	10	32	31½	31⅞	+
34	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	9	31	32	31½	32	+
6⅝	4	Huffman .40		6	6¼	6¼	6⅛	
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .30	5	5	18⅝	18	18⅛	
6⅝	2	Hycel Inc	29	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	HygrdFd 1e	5	5	25½	25½	25½	

I

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	7	ICM R. 1.29e	7	2	8¾	8¼	8⅝	
11½	5	IMC Mg .20	4	2	6	6	6	+
7	2⅝	ImpCh .44e	9	2	7	7⅛	7⅝	+
1½	⅝	ImpGrp .08a	13	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+
4⅝	1½	Imper Ind		15	2	2⅛	2⅛	
29¾	21⅝	ImpOil A .80	11	38	22⅝	22½	22½	
12¼	2	Incoterm A	8	6	9¼	9	9⅛	
1¾	⅞	IndianHd wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45½	40	IndplPL pf 4		250	43	43	43	+
2⅝	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
2¾	1¼	Inolex Corp		1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	3¼	Instron .20		5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+
18½	5⅝	InsSy pf.25e		48	10	9⅝	9⅝	+
2⅝	11-16	Intearl Res		21	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
3⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	4⅝	IntlAlum .20	5	4	6	6	6	
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	14	208	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
20¼	6¾	Int Cour .24	17	27	20¼	20¼	20¼	
3⅝	1	Int Foodsvc		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	4	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅝	6½	IntGenln .70	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4	1⅝	Int Proteins		40	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
36	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	65	33⅛	32¼	32⅝	+
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18½	8¼	Interpool	5	7	11	11	11	
11	4⅝	Interway Cp		21	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
22	7⅝	Invivers A	6	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	InvDivers B	6	37	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
7	3⅝	InvestRlt Tr	238	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	15	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+
5⅝	1⅝	Irvinlnd .16t	5	7	4⅝	4	4⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	ISC Finl .30	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+

J

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅝	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	6	34	10¼	9⅝	10	
14⅝	5	JacobE .40e	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5½	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	5	19	5	5	5	
8⅝	3⅝	Jeannet .20b	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
28	17½	John Pd .30	12	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
5	2½	Juniper Pet	9	2	3½	3½	3½	

K

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1½	⅝	Kalvex Inc		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
27¼	17	Kaneb .90b	7	10	21¼	21	21¼	+
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	46½	46½	46½	+
4	2	KayCp .02e		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5	3	KenwinS .34	6	7	5	5	5	
7⅝	2	Ketchm .10r	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	36	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Crp	11	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2½	15-16	King Opticl		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	1⅞	Kingstlp .30	4	1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅞	25⅞	Kirbyln 22c	10	1	41¼	41¼	41⅝	
2⅝	1¼	Kit Mfg		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Kleinerts		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20¾	7⅝	Kolmorg .40	11	12	19½	19½	19½	
11⅛	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

L

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .04	4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	16	1	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	
5⅝	2⅝	LaMaur .20	12	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	5	La QuintaM	8	17	6½	5⅞	6⅛	
2⅝	½	LaTour Bck	19	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRonl .28	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Leath Co .36	12	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20⅞	12	Lee 99ntr .52	10	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
3⅝	1½	Lee Natl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	2⅞	Lee Pharm		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	6	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	⅞	Leisure Tec		14	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	3½	LesliFay .40	7	35	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	2⅝	Levittn .20	7	x7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	5¼	LewisBF .24	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab	306	4	6⅝	6	6⅝	
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Lincoln Am	19	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Lloyds 99lec		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2½	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		94	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	LSB Ind .14t	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		25	2	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	2	Lundy 99lec	38	30	6⅝	6	6⅝	+
2⅝	⅝	Lynch Corp		9	1⅝	1	1⅝	

M

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	½	Macrod Ind		13	⅝	11-16	¾	—
14¼	9⅝	Mc PbS 1.32	6	2	14	13⅝	13⅞	—
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .20	8	4	3⅝	3½	3½	+
2⅝	1 1-16	Marinduq B	72	110	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	
20⅝	14½	MarkCt .15e	4	31	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+
7⅝	1⅝	Marlene Ind	3	7	6	6	6	+
5	3⅝	Marshall Fd		1	4	4	4	
7⅝	3	Marshal Ind	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	9	55	25¼	22¾	25¼	+
7⅝	3⅝	Masind .10e	8	9	7⅝	7	7	—
29⅝	5⅝	Masnelin .30	6	9	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+
2¼	1	Masters Inc	7	2	2	2		
5⅝	2	MaulBro .10	6	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	—
4⅝	2	Mauls Ind		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
5⅝	2⅝	McCull Oil	10	53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
16½	6	McDonh .60	5	6	15	15	15	+
7⅝	3⅝	McIntsh .50	13	1	7½	7½	7⅝	+
3½	1⅝	McKeon Cn		52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
2⅝	1⅝	MDC Corp	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Medalst .40b	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+
2⅝	1⅝	Medco Jwly	250	7	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	29	6⅝	6	6	—
16	13⅝	MediaGn .34	9	63	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
13⅝	6	Megolnt .16	4	187	9⅝	9	9⅝	+
13	6⅝	Mem Co .80	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅝	⅝	Metrocare		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1½	½	Metro Grig		3	1⅛	1	1⅛	+
		Mich Genl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
18⅝	11⅝	MichSug 1a	1	19	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
3⅝	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	—
6½	2⅝	Midld Co .10		21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
13¼	4⅝	MidldGls .20	8	26	13½	13¼	13¼	+
24⅝	7⅝	Milgo 00lect	7	135	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9	3⅝	Miller H		5	4	3⅝	3⅝	—
34⅝	17⅛	MillerWo .40	11	49	32	31	31⅝	+
18⅝	8	Mll Aoy .20e	9	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
18¾	11	MoPac 1.20	7	23	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16⅝	9	MitchII 1.57t	5	48	17	16½	16⅝	
5⅝	3¼	Mlfe Cp .16	5	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
11⅛	4¼	Molycrp wt		33	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+
11¾	7	Moog .60	4	2	9½	9½	9½	+
4⅝	2⅝	MtgGth .60e		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
15⅝	11⅝	MtVMll 1.20	18	3	15	15	15	+
1⅝	⅝	Movielab	5	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14½	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝	1	MPO Video		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	MultiAm .20	9	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
7⅝	5⅝	MWA .40b	6	2	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+

N

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5¼	1⅝	Napco .06e	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3½	Nat Alfalfa	12	7	5	5	5	+
14⅝	9½	Nat CSS	8	86	14½	13⅝	14	—

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.74¾	*.85
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.04	.71
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37½	.35
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.93	202.73
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	63⅝-65	68⅝-70
Lead: spot, lb.	69-70	74-75
Copper elec., lb.	1.9	2.4½
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.1416	3.51¾
Zinc E St. L. basis, lb.	37-39	38-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.235	4.19
Gold N.Y., oz.	136.65	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	787.1	778.9

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 9, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	14.55	14.57	14.06	14.15	14.33
May	14.45	14.48	14.00	14.03	14.27

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 127

Adams Ep	Dun Bradst	Murphy GC
Alleg Pw	duPont	Nat Starch
AmEl Pw	Eagle Pich	NY Sta EG
Am Stand	Easco Corp	NiM 11.75pf
AmStd pf A	Emhart Cp	NiM 10.60pf
Am Tel&Tel	EngelMin pf	Northn El
Amstar Cp	Equifa Inc	Nwtind pfA
Apco Oil	EquitLfe M	OhPw 14pfA
Avnet Inc	Esmark	Olin Corp
Avnet pf C	Federal Co	Opelika Mfg
Avnet 1pf	FMC	Owens Ill
Aztec OilGs	Ford Mot	OwnIl 4.75pf
Beat Food	Gatewy Ind	Oford Ind
BeatFds 4pf	Gen Motors	Petrie Str
Becton Dick	GoldWt Fin	Petroleum
Blair John	GoldWrF pf	Pub Svc NH
Borg Warn	Goodrich	PugSd PLt
Braniff Int	GrtLkDred	Ralston Pur
Brit Pet	GlfWn pf D	Reynold Mtl
Brckwy Gls	Heinz pf	ReynM cvpf
Burl Ind	Heublein	Rockower
Burndy	Hilton Hotel	Roper Corp
Carr Gen	Holly Sug	StRegis Pap
Cenlll PSvc	Hughes Haf	SavnhEP A
Corro Corp	Hydromell	SavanEP pf
Champ Int	IndM 7.08pf	Shell Trans
Chain 1.20pf	Inland Cont	Smithkline
ClevElll	IBM	StuWor pfB
Congoim Cp	Int Multifd	Technicare
Con Foods	Joy Mfg	Telecor Inc
Cont Corp	Kimb Clark	Teledyn 6pf
Cont Cp pfA	Koppers	Time Inc
Cont Cp pfB	Leesona Cp	Tucson GE
CooprTR pf	LibOFd pf A	UAL Inc pf
Dana Corp	Macy RH	US ForSec
Dayin Hud	Marcor Inc	Univar Cp
DaytPL pfE	Marcor pf A	USM 2.10pf
Dennis Mfg	Maryld Cup	USM 1.50pf
DetE 7.36pf	Masco Cp	VaEP 2.90pf
Diam Int	MayerOsc	Wall Murr
Diam Shm	Minn PwLt	WnAir Lin
Digital Eq	Miss River	Wieboldt Str
DukeP pfAA		

NEW LOWS- 0

EEC, Rabat Arrange $152.5-Million Loan

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (AP).—Representatives of the European Economic Community and Morocco have reached an accord under which the Common Market will grant Morocco loans, totaling $152.5 million.

The pact, similar to one negotiated with Tunisia Wednesday, will be subject to approval by the EEC's nine members. A spokesman said it is hoped that the foreign ministers' council Jan. 19 will approve the two accords plus another with Algeria the commission expects to complete next week.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	14.36	14.40	13.90	13.98	14.20
Sep	14.33	14.40	13.98	N13.92	14.18
Oct	14.32	14.36	13.90	13.95	14.17
Mar	14.25	14.32	13.82	13.88	14.13
May	14.25	14.26	13.80	13.85	14.12

Sales: 4,620.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	65.50	66.10	64.65	65.15S	65.45
May	62.90	63.32	62.00	62.45S	62.55
Jul	61.20	61.30	60.20	60.45S	60.70
Sep	59.70	59.90	58.90	58.85S	59.25
Dec	57.25	57.72	56.50	56.50S	56.75
Mar	55.80	55.80	55.80	54.95S	55.20

Sales: 1,229.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jan	55.70	56.50	55.70	56.40S	55.40
Mar	56.30	57.20	56.30	57.20S	56.10
May	57.30	58.10	57.20	58.10S	57.00
Jul	58.10	58.90	58.10	58.90S	57.90
Sep	59.00	59.80	58.90	59.80S	58.70
Dec	59.90	60.60	59.80	60.58S	59.50
Jan	50.10	60.70	60.10	60.80S	59.80

Sales: estimated 2,889.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	9.95	10.18	9.30	9.55	9.50
Apr	11.75	11.75	11.30	11.30	11.00
May	14.25	14.25	13.80	14.10	13.50
Nov	6.40	6.40	6.10	6.12	6.33

Sales: 6,534.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	424.80	424.80	422.50	423.50S	422.80
Feb	423.00	423.00	423.00	424.00S	423.60
Mar	428.00	428.50	424.20	426.50S	426.30
May	434.30	434.30	430.00	432.20S	432.20
Jul	440.10	440.10	435.00	438.00S	428.20
Sep	446.00	446.30	442.20	444.00S	444.30
Dec	456.00	456.00	451.50	453.20S	453.70
Jan	456.10	456.10	456.10	456.30S	456.80
Mar	465.50	465.50	463.00	462.40S	463.00

Sales estimated: 12,721.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jan	58.50	59.75	58.10	58.10	62.00
Mar	62.50	62.50	61.40	A61.40	64.35
May	62.90	63.25	62.90	A62.90	65.90
Jul	64.50	65.00	64.50	A64.50	67.50
Sep	66.00	66.25	65.70	A65.70	B68.70
Nov	67.00	67.00	67.00	A66.20	B69.20

Sales: 1,700.

COTTON No. 2 50,000 lbs

Mar	62.95	63.05	62.30	62.30	62.75
May	63.70	63.70	63.10	63.10	63.50
Jul	63.50	63.50	63.05	63.08	63.30
Oct	60.10	60.30	59.85	59.85	60.01
Dec	57.85	57.95	57.73	57.73	57.76
Mar	—	—	—	B58.15	B58.15

Sales: 3,650.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Feb	136.50	137.30	136.50	136.90S	136.19
Mar	137.10	137.10	137.10	137.50S	136.70
Apr	138.10	138.30	137.60	138.00S	137.20
Jun	139.00	139.05	138.80	139.20S	138.40
Aug	141.00	141.00	141.00	140.60S	139.80
Dec	143.30	144.30	143.30	143.40S	142.70
Feb	145.70	145.70	145.00	145.00S	144.20

Sales: Estimated.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Jan. 9, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.53½	3.53½	3.50	3.52	3.54½
May	3.59½	3.60	3.56	3.58	3.61
Jul	3.60¼	3.61	3.58	3.59	3.62
Sep	3.67	3.67	3.64½	3.65½	3.68
Dec	3.75	3.75	3.72	3.74	3.76

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	2.68	2.69	2.66½	2.66¾	2.68¾
May	2.73¾	2.75	2.72½	2.72½	2.74½
Jul	2.76½	2.78¾	2.76¼	2.76¼	2.78½
Sep	2.74	2.75¾	2.73¾	2.74¾	2.76½
Dec	2.67½	2170	2.67	2.67	2.69¼
Mar	2.74½	2.75¾	2.74	2.74	2.76¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	4.68	4.70½	4.64½	4.67½	4.69
Mar	4.76	4.78	4.72½	4.76	4.77
May	4.82	4.86½	4.81	4.84	4.83½
Jul	4.87	4.93½	4.87	4.91	4.91
Aug	4.91	4.96½	4.91	4.94	4.94
Sep	4.96¾	5.00	4.96	4.98	4.98½
Nov	5.03	5.07	5.02	5.04½	5.05
Jan	5.11¾	5.13	5.10	5.10½	5.12

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	16.10	16.25	16.00	16.15	16.15
Mar	16.35	16.40	16.16	16.25	16.30
May	16.50	16.60	16.35	16.45	16.53
Jul	16.70	16.80	16.57	16.65	16.70
Aug	16.70	16.85	16.65	16.80	16.70
Sep	16.85	16.90	16.75	16.85	16.75
Oct	16.85	16.90	16.85	16.90	16.80
Dec	17.00	17.05	16.85	17.00	16.90

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	130.00	131.90	130.00	131.80	131.00
Mar	135.00	136.90	134.50	136.50	135.10
May	134.50	137.00	134.50	136.00	135.20
Jul	137.00	139.00	137.00	138.50	137.80
Aug	140.00	140.50	138.80	138.80	140.00
Sep	141.50	141.50	141.00	141.00	141.50
Oct	142.00	142.00	140.50	140.50	139.50
Dec	—	—	—	141.00	140.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	425.00	426.00	421.50	425.00	423.50
Mar	427.00	427.50	427.00	428.50	426.50
Apr	432.00	432.00	427.00	431.50	430.00
Jun	438.50	438.50	434.00	437.00	435.50
Aug	444.50	444.50	440.00	443.00	442.00
Oct	450.20	450.20	447.00	449.00	448.10
Dec	456.50	456.50	453.00	456.00	455.00
Feb	462tb	462.50	459.00	461.50	461.00
Apr	468.20	468.20	465.00	467.00	467.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	41.25	41.45	40.67	40.77	41.45
Apr	39.70	40.05	39.42	39.50	39.85
Jun	41.35	41.90	41.20	41.30	42.05
Aug	42.00	42.15	41.10	41.10	42.40
Oct	41.72	41.72	41.10	41.10	41.60
Dec	42.00	42.00	41.25	41.25	42.60

Sales: Feb 3920; April 2544; June 1230; Aug 356; Oct 81; Dec 10.

Open interest: Feb 14752; April 7129; June 4906; Aug 1914; Oct 796; Dec 14.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	48.60	48.70	47.10	a47.10	48.65
Apr	44.90	45.30	43.62	43.62	45.20
Jun	45.00	45.50	44.25	44.98	45.20
Jul	45.00	45.45	44.17	44.80	45.20
Aug	43.50	43.60	42.27	42.50	b43.55
Oct	41.40	41.40	40.60	40.65	b41.40
Dec	41.40	41.60	40.6	b40.80	b41.40

Sales: Feb 3976; April 2275; June 992; July 436; Aug 73; Oct 26; Dec 7.

Open interest: Feb 7204; April 4470; June 2415; July 1734; Aug 435; Oct 278; Dec 76.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jan	54.75	56.35	54.75	56.10	a54.60
Feb	49.95	51.60	49.95	51.60	49.60
Mar	50.00	51.30	50.00	51.25	50.00
Apr	46.40	47.10	46.40	47.10	a45.90
May	44.85	45.50	44.85	45.50	44.15
Jun	45.25	46.50	45.25	46.00	45.20
Sep	—	—	—	b52.50	b52.00

Sales: Jan 212; Feb 107; March 92; April 11; May 36; June 14; Sep 0.

Open interest: Jan 562; Feb 448; March 478; April 48; May 203; June 22; Sep 1.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	74.30	74.50	72.90	a72.90	a74.90
Mar	73.60	73.85	72.17	a72.17	a74.17
May	73.30	73.65	71.82	a71.82	73.82
Jul	72.75	73.00	71.12	71.20	73.15
Aug	70.10	70.45	68.55	68.70	a70.55

Sales: Feb 2586; March 1255; May 684; July 810; Aug 260.

Open interest: Feb 3887; March 2050; May 1770; July 2386; Aug 827.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	137.10	137.80	136.80	137.40	136.40
Jun	138.90	139.40	138.70	139.00	137.70
Sep	141.20	141.70	141.00	141.30	140.00
Dec	144.40	144.40	143.60	144.00	142.00
Mar	—	—	—	147.40	146.80

Sales: March 1,820; June 280; Sep. 56; Dec. 30; March 0.

Market Summary

Jan. 9, 1976

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Aztec OilGs	400,600	24¾	+1½
Polaroid	392,000	35¾	+1⅝
Avon Prod	304,700	35⅝	+2
Tesco Inc	268,300	25¼	— ¼
UAL Inc	236,200	28⅞	
Macmillan	228,900	5	+ ⅜
Am Tel&Tel	225,100	52	
Gen Motors	221,400	60¾	+ ½
Disney W	210,400	52¾	+1⅝
UniTel	185,700	15½	+ ⅛
GenTel&El	185,100	26	+ ⅜
Eon Cp	181,500	92	
Am Airlin	181,400	9⅝	+ ¼
Monroe Eq	172,100	9⅝	
Amer Hess	171,900	19¾	+ ¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	26.51	29.03
Advances	923	993
Unchanged	437	400
Total issues	1889	1902
New 1975-76 highs	127	149
New 1975-76 lows	0	2

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	355,100	4⅝	+ ⅛
STP Corp	157,800	7¾	— ⅛
Synte Corp	109,600	30⅛	+ ¼
RSC Indust	68,300	2⅞	+ ⅛
Presley Co	62,900	8⅛	+ ⅛
Intl Bnknot	56,900	1⅝	
Instrum Sys	49,600	1½	+ ⅛
Combust Eq	38,700	14	+ ⅛
Nat Patent	38,400	11⅝	+ ⅛
PanOcean O	36,600	11¼	+ ⅛

Appro total stock sales 2,960,000

Stock sales year ago 2,532,885

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
88.87	88.45	88.82	—.30

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	907.59	916.88	903.73	911.13	+ 3.15
20 Trn	185.30	186.95	184.00	185.81	+ 0.75
15 Utl	87.77	88.67	87.04	87.97	+ 0.26
65 Stk	278.54	281.29	277.00	279.47	+ 0.98

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	107.09	105.23	106.24	+0.45
15 Rails	41.00	40.38	40.65	—0.06
60 Utilities	46.85	46.07	46.50	+0.09
500 Stocks	95.71	94.05	94.95	+0.37

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.37	50.10	50.29	+0.21
Industrials	55.90	55.66	55.80	+0.25
Transportation	34.98	34.86	34.92	+0.07
Utilities	34.72	34.67	34.67	+0.05
Finance	48.32	46.12	48.24	+0.33

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 8	195,143	478,022	3,083
Jan. 7	134,040	500,039	3,619
Jan. 6	234,644	432,707	3,005
Jan. 5	203,700	375,192	2,724
Jan. 2	94,210	216,008	1,070
Dec. 31	164,403	494,415	840

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	170.40	167	167.90-168	167.25-167.50
May	170.50	167	167.80-168	167.50-167.75
Aug	169.95	167.40	167.75-168	167.25-167.50
Oct	169.75	167.50	167.75-168.25	167.50-167.75
Dec	168.55	167.50	167.50-168	167 -167.25
Mar	169.80	168.25	167.75-168	166.50-167.50
May	169.75	169	167 -167.75	166.50-167.50
Lots: 3,247.				
COCOA				
Mar	734	723	729 -728	739.50-740
May	719.50	712	714 -715	726 -726.50
Jul	708	700.50	704 -704.50	714.50-715
Sep	693	686	691 -691.50	698 -699
Dec	673	668	671 -672	676 -697
Mar		622	662 -663	666 -670
May	No trade		655 -658.50	647 -667
Lots: 3,169.				
COFFEE				
Jan	830	818	824 -827	820 -830
Mar	842	824	837 -839	931 -832
May	847	832	845 -846	837 -838
Jul	853	838	852 -853	845 -846
Sep	863	848	860 -861	854 -855
Nov	869	855	864 -865	862 -865
Jan	871	863	869 -872	865 -870
Lots: 2,800.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	585.50	585.50- 586
3 months	604 - 605.50	605 - 605.50
Cathodes: spot	573.50- 574	573.50- 574
3 months	593 - 593.50	593 - 593.50
Tin: spot	No trade	3,070 -3,072
months	3,130 -3,138	3,136 -3,138
Lead: spot	165.75- 166	165.75- 166
3 months	173 - 173.50	173 - 173.25
Zinc: spot	No trade	340.50- 341.50
3 months	357.50- 353.50	352 - 352.50
Silver: spot	208.40	208.30- 208.50
3 months	214.30- 214.40	214.30- 214.40

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Mar	673½	667	672½-673½	— 8½
May	673	666	671 -672	— 9
Jul	—	—	638 - —	—17
Sep	650	645	640 -647	— 5
Dec	—	—	610 -630	U.C.
Mar	—	—	610 -620	— 5

Lots: 150.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-87	102	103
Asahi 10¼-80	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	92½	93½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103	104
Aust.R.D. 9¾-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92½	93½
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103	104
Borregaard 8¾-86	96¾	97¾
Broken Hill 10-90	104	105
Broken Hill 9½-81	101½	102½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Carrier 8-87	92½	93½
CNE 9¼-85	100	101
CN Rhone 10-80/81	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7¾-91	89¾	90¾
Conoco 8-86	99¼	100¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Copen Coun 7¾-8.	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Corning 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Cut Ham 8-87	92¾	93¾
Dana 8-87	93	94
Denmark 9-82	103	104
Denmark 7½-90	85¾	86¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	107	102
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	101½	102½
Erap 9¾-85	101	102
Ericsson 9¾-82	103½	104½
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	99	100
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	90½	91½
Gen Mills 8-86	97	98
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	103¼	104¼
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
GTE 8¼-86	96	97
Haas 8-78	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	100	101
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	96	97
Kimberley 8½-86	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-88	84¾	85¾
Miles 9½-80	103¼	104¼
Montreal 9½-81	103	104
Motorola 8-87	94¼	95¼
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7¾-81	88	89
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	103¼	104¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98¼	99¼
Norway 9-80	102	103
Ontario Hy 8¼-86	96¾	97¾
Oslo 8¼-86	98	99
Otis-Elev 8⅝-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pac.Light 8-88	93¼	94¼
Papua 9½-83	101¾	102¾
Pemex 10½-82	102½	103½
Pennwalt 8-87	93	94
Philmorris 8½-86	101½	103
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	96¾	97¾
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Queensld 8½-86	92½	93½
Ralston 7½-87	94	95
Richardson 8⅝-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	92	93
Scanraff 8⅝-88	98	99
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	98¾	99¾
Shell 7½-87	93½	94½
Skandin. 10¼-81	105	106
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8¾-80	102½	103½
St Ind. 8½-88	101	102
Sumitomo 9¼-86	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	92¼	93¼
Tenneco 7½-79	97¾	98¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	90½	91½
Textron 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
Tokyo Cur.10¼-81	102½	103½
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 7½-8.	94¼	95¼
Union Oil 7-79	100¼	101¼
Union Oil 7½-87	94¼	95¼
Utah 8-87	95½	96½
Volvo 7½-85	101¼	102¼
Volvo 8-87	92	93
Borden 5-92	97	99
BroadHale 4¾-87	78½	80½
Carnation 4-88	87	89
Chevron 5-88	100	102
Chrysler 4¾-88	52	54
Chrysler 5-88	55	57
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	78½	80½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	85½	87½
EastKodak 4½-88	122½	124½
Econ Lab 4½-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	89	91
Ford 5-88	79½	81½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86½	88½
Gen Food 4¼-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4⅜-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	86	88
Gulf West. 5-88	89½	91½
Honeywell 6-86	79½	81½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80½	22½
ITT 4⅞-87	68	70
Komatsu 7¼-90	104½	106
Matsushita 6⅜-90	103	104½
Mitsui 7¼-90	106	108
McDerm 4¾-87	123	125
Morgan JP 4¼-+	105½	107½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
Owens Ill 4½-87	96½	98½
Penney JC 4½-8.	84½	86½
Phil Lamp 4¾-87	98	100
R.C.A. 5-88	74½	76½
Revlon 4¾-8.	113½	115½
Revlon 4⅝-87	102	104
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb Intl 4¼-8.	88	90
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UnCarb 4¾-82	113¼	115½
WarnLam 4½-87	93½	95½
WarnLam 4¼-88	84	86
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	86	88
Ashland 5-88	83½	85½
Beatrice 6¾-91	110½	112½
Beatrice 4½-93	97½	99½
Borden 6⅜-91	105	107

Bondtrade Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.35	89.64	100.98
Previous	99.21	89.54	100.97

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 9, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	285	Matsu E. Wks.	563
Canon	315	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	142
Dai Nip. Print.	520	Mitsubi Corp.	470
Fuji Bank	345	Mitsui Co.	508
Fuji Photo	440	Mitsukoshi	465
Hitachi	191	Nippon Elec.	205
Honda Motor	730	Sharp	357
C. Itoh	371	Shiseido	1,180
Japan Air L.	1,510	Sony Corp.	2,460
Kansai El. P.	690	Sumitomo Bk.	345
Kao Soap	476	Taisho Marine	320
Kirin Brewery	363	Takeda Chem.	227
Komatsu	381	Teijin	182
Kubota	327	Tokio Marine	617
Matsu Ind.	598	Toray	160
		Toyota Motor	640

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-76 High
Amsterdam	98.00	98.30	100.30
Brussels	125.38	125.41	125.64
Frankfurt	153.67	153.21	156.47
London 30	401.60	390.50	401.60
London 500	173.18	171.45	173.18
Milan	81.85	81.60	83.87
Paris	103.40	103.10	128.50
Sydney	456.69	457.20	457.20
Tokyo (n)	332.68	331.76	332.68
Tokyo (o)	4484.05	4486.02	4486.02
Zurich	287.40	294.60	298.30

(n) new. (o) old.

Currency Rates

January 9, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.
Amsterdam	2.6725	5.4280	102.60*	60.0*	39.16y	—	6.8090*	102.525*
Brussels (c)	39.275	79.73	15.074	8.811	5.752*	14.6615	—	15.0633
Frankfurt	2.6045	5.2890	—	58.39*	3.816x	97.50*	6.637*	99.98*
London (z)	2.03075	—	5.2000	9.0510	1386.80	5.4255	79.86	5.2930
Milan	683.65	1386.60	262.10	153.17	—	255.54	17.4035	261.93
Paris	4.4600	9.05025	171.175*	—	6.5285x	168.725*	11.3537*	170.975*
Zurich	2.6075	5.296	100.06*	58.51*	0.3898*	97.62*	6.63*	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.16225; Escudo: ...; Israeli £: 7.24; Peseta: 59.51; Schilling: 18.285; Sw. krona: 4.3765; Yen: ...; Belgian financial franc: 40.145; Canada $: 1.0146; Hong Kong $: 5.0875.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 9

(Continued from preceding page)

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅞	2½	N Diegs .14e	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	NatHlth ent		9	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
1⅜	½	NatHod wt		10	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
13¾	1⅜	NKinney Cp		33	2	2	2	
4⅞	4⅛	NMed n .24	4	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅞	Nat Paragn	16	46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	Nat Patent	55	331	11⅝	10⅞	11½	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Nat System		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9½	8¼	NatwHo .28	10	15	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
2⅝	1	Nelly Don		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Nelson LB		6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2	1	Neonex .05	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	15-16	NestLeM		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	17⅝	NENuclr .38e	12	3	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	— ½
15	8½	NHomp .50	7	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2	7-16	New Idria		10	9-16	½	9-16	+ 1-16
10½	8⅛	NMex Ariz	277	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Newpark Rs	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	1⅝	N Proc .75e	15	10	13⅝	13	13⅝	
5⅞	7⅝	NYTimes .40	9	65	12⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
8⅞	6	NewbE .16b	3	31	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	NiagFSv .44	5	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	⅜	Noel Indust	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Nolex Cp		38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
14	1⅜	Nortek Inc	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅞	5⅝	NorAm Roy	10	300	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	9-16	NorCdn Oils	10	8	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	42	N IPS pf4.25		z10	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
4	1⅛	Novo Corp		6	3⅞	3½	3½	
O								
14⅝	12½	Offshore Co	4	18	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Ohio Art .24	16	7	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	5	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
17¾	6	OnLine Sys	13	15	15⅝	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
8⅝	3⅛	Oriolelly .36	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Outer Sport	6	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	OverhDr .60	10	2	7	7	7	
3⅞	2⅝	Overs Secur		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4	1	Oxford Fst	24	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Ozark Air		27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
P - Q								
2⅝	¾	P&F Indust		33	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
18⅞	16	PGEpf 1.50		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6⅛	12½	PGE pf1.37		3	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
5	12⅝	PGEspf 1.25		3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
4	10⅞	PG 1.09		1	12	12	12	— ⅛
5⅞	23⅝	PG 9.30pf2.32		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		5	24½	24⅝	24⅝	
2⅝	20⅝	PG 7.80pf1.95		3	21⅝	21½	21½	
5½	2½	P Helgg .16		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
0	43¼	PacLt pf4.75		z170	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ½
6½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z30	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ½
7	37½	PacLt pf4.36		z40	44	44	44	
5½	17⅝	PNWTel 1.38	9	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	19⅝	PallCorp .28	16	52	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ 1⅛
3⅝	15-16	Palomar Fin		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	6⅝	PanOcean O	110	467	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Pand Bradf	11	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Pantast .10e	4	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	PeraPk .10ss	4	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	ParkCh .40s	6	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
31	11	Parsons .70s	6	13	27	25⅝	25⅝	— 1⅛
3⅝	⅛	Pat Fashion	15	6	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	PatCG .45e	5	22	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	PatrkP .84t	6	28	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
13	7	Paxall .60s	5	z150	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ½
7⅝	3⅝	PeerTu .20s	16	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Perncor Inc	11	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11½	7½	PenRIE 1.15	8	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	14	PenTrf 1.20	5	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Penob Shoe	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11	PepBoys 1	5	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅝	4	PerinlCo .35	4	6	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Permaner		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	Perle Corp	4	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Petro Lewis		30	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
7½	3	Phoenix Stl	6	37	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	PichPsy .16	8	7	8⅛	7⅝	8	
1⅛	9-16	Pioneer Sys		2	¾	¾	¾	
7⅝	2⅝	PionTx .80e	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	11½	PitDoMolis 1	10	3	16	16	16	+ ¼
6⅝	3	PitWVa .56a	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
36⅝	32⅝	Pittway Co	14	18	39	38⅛	38⅝	— ¼
13⅝	3⅝	Plant Ind	34	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	13½	Plantrnc .12	12	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5-16	1-16	Plaza RII wt		3	3-32	3-32	3-32	
3⅝	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	20	7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15	9½	PneuSca .80	4	z100	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4½	Pneumc .80	4	19	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Polaron Pd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	8⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	25	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Prent Hall 1	13	167	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
5	1⅝	PresReal B		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	7⅝	Presley Cos		537	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
16⅝	9⅝	Preston .70	10	6	16	16	16	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PropC 1.16	8	8	9⅛	9	9	
9⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	7	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	PrudBds .24	6	4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Prud Group		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	PSA Inc wt		7	1	1	1	
R								
18⅝	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	11	6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	10⅝	RangrO Can	36	3	13	13	13	
1⅝	1	RapidAm wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Rath Pack		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	RaymPr .40	51	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	RB Indust	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Reading Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	RealEst 1.40	11	7	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
7⅛	3	RitncT .71e	20	3	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	RitRet 1.85e	7	13	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Reeves Telc		1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Rerio Trns		18	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	RemAr .80a	6	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	9-16	Rep Hollang		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9-16	1-16	RepMtln wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
26⅝	17	RepNY .88	5	6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	4⅝	ReschCtl .08	29	154	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
17⅝	5⅝	Restftic .30	7	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ReslsIntl A	3	74	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ReslsIntl B	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Rest Assoc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	RET Inc Fd		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Riblet Prod		15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Richford In		13	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Richton Inl	4	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
19⅝	8⅝	Riley Co	7	29	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	18	29	31	30½	30½	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	RicdonM .36	37	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RLC Corp		94	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
35⅝	17	Robintech	4	17	16⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	Roblin Ind	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Recor Intl	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Rogers Corp	56	10	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Rossmor Co		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛	1-16	Rossmor wt		1	3-32	3-32	3-32	— 1-32
3⅝	1⅝	RPS Prod	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	RSC Indust	11	568	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ruddick Co	21	8	3⅝	3	3	
2⅝	⅝	Rusco Ind		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Russell .72	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	RyanH .40	14	59	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
S								
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	6	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	7¼	Sambos .15e	12	158	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	6⅝	SCarlo 1.26e		2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	9½	SDIe G pf 1		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	27⅝	San JW 2.40	7	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	9	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	3	SaundrL .20	8	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	Schenut .60a	5	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Schiller Ind	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6	SchoolP .40	9	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10½	Sci Atlanta	11	5	11⅝	11	11	
10⅝	6	Scrivner .50	4	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5	2	Sealectr Cp	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Sears Ind	13	2	3	3	3	
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		12	15-16	⅞	⅞	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
8	3⅝	Selas Corp		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Seligm Asso		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ 1-16
16	7⅝	SeligLatz 1b	6	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Semtch .14t	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	⅝	Servotr .16r		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	SG Sec .51e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	SG Se pf1.70		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Shawin .50b	11	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	ShcarH .10e	3	125	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	11-16	Sheller Res		29	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	22	98	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		30	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Sherwd Med	8	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Shopwell In		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	Showbot .80	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Sierrcin .20	8	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	SikesCp A		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	12	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Simplex Ind		11	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Sky City .28t	6	2	7½	7⅝	7½	
2⅝	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	3	2	1⅝	2	
6	⅝	Solitron		20	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Sonder Brdc	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Sors Paper		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	Soundsn .40	67	46	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	SoestCap .80	71	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20	17½	SCEO pf1.68		z150	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
26	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
104	89½	SCE pf8.96		1	99	99	99	+ 2
101½	88	SCE pf8.70		1	96	96	96	+ 1
17⅝	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ½
16⅝	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	SC 4.7pf 1.19		9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	12⅝	12	12	
3⅝	10⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
61⅝	39⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	15	26	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
10	7⅝	Sowest Airl	8	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	SwtGFin .20		1	3	3	3	
6⅝	3	Specity Rest	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Spector .16e		7	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Spectro .12r	3	24	2⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Spelzmn Ind		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	15-16	Spencer .02e		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	4	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Splentex .48	15	1	5	5	5	
7⅝	3⅝	SSP Ind .24	6	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	StdCont .03r	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	StdCoosa .90	180	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	StdMetA .42	6	53	10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	StdPrud wt		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
27	10⅝	StdShrs .40r		23	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	Stange .10	20	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12	2⅝	StarSup .68a	5	16	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Steelmt .23r	2	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Stepn Ch .52	6	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	STP Cp .40e	11	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	StrutW .05e	16	103	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	4	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	SunCityl .25	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Sunair .30e	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12	4⅝	SunshJr .20	7	2	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Supinal .12b	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	7	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Susquhana		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Susquhan pf		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	9⅝	SW Ind .80	4	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Synaloy .05r	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	830	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Sysco Cp .28	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅝	15-16	System Eng		41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
T								
13⅝	9⅝	Tasty 1.08a	7	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Techcl Oper		13	3	3	3	
3	⅝	Techcl Tape	5	19	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Technl .03e	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	TcjonR .20a	13	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	TeleCom Co	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Teleflex .32r	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅝	⅛	Telex Cp wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	1	Tenna Corp		61	3⅝	3	3	
7	3⅝	Tenneco wt		20	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	TennFS .40e		47	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	63	37	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	TerraCh .40	3	14	11⅝	10⅝	11	
11⅝	2	TesoroPt wt		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	2	Texstar .15t	7	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Textron wt		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Thriftimt A	61	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Tidwell Ind		27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	4	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Timple Ind	7	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	TckReum .40	9	23	14	13⅝	14	
103	93	TolEd pf 10		z100	101	101	101	— 1
47½	40	TolEd pf4.25		z200	47½	46	46	— 1½
9	4⅝	TeppsGu .20	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Torin Cp .60	16	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	11	15	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
16	8⅝	Total pf.70		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Town Cntry		6	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Tracor Inc	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Treadw .23t		15	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind	9	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Tubos Mex	5	9	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	
11	2⅝	Turbodyne	10	12	13⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	TurnrC 1.30	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	TwinFair In	10	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
U								
18⅝	13⅝	U&I 1.20a	7	13	16	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .12a	5	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Unimax Grp		42	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UnimaxG pf		4	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	UnGas A .64	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Un Invest		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	UnA Pr .40a	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Un Asbestos	33	40	4 11-16	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Unl Foods	5	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	7-16	UnNat Corp		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
⅝	1-16	Un Nat wt n		20	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1-16
6⅝	2⅝	U Nat Cp pf		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	2⅝	UPiece Dy		37	5⅝	5	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UnRuT .52e		9	5⅝	5½	5½	
5-16	⅛	UnRIIT wt		4	1-16	1-16	1-16	
9	4	USBan .rst		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	US Filtr .20	7	149	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	USLggRl E		36	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	3	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22	14⅝	US Redg .60	4	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	USRbR .60a	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29	7⅝	Unitek .20	13	38	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	UnivCis .05	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	UnivRs .05c	6	73	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	UnivRun .36	5	3	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UnvSav .44	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	URS Corp	7	12	3	3	3	
6⅝	2⅝	UV Ind wt		19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
V								
9⅝	4	VallesSt .62t	7	1	7	7	7	
17⅝	6⅝	Valmac .75	4	28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4	2⅝	Valspar .24	8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	ValuLin .01e		33	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
	4⅝	VarDorn .36	7	4	6	6	6	
7⅝	1⅝	Varo Inc	4	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Veecoins .32	9	4	7	7	7	
2⅝	⅝	Verit Ind		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	5⅝	VermtA .40b	10	52	20⅝	18⅝	20⅝	+ 1⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Vernitron	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Vesely Co		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Vikoa Inc		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Vintage Ent		9	2	2	2	
4⅝	1⅝	Vishay Intrt	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Voelex .68	19	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	3	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	9	Vulcinc pf 1		2	11	11	11	
W								
5⅝	2⅝	WabMg .10a	7	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	7	13	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wainoco Oil	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4	2	WallacS .05e	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Wards Co		10	3	2⅝	3	
5⅝	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		241	4⅝	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	WasPstB .50	10	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
16	11⅝	WRIT 1.28	11	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Walsco .20	54	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Weiman Co		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	6⅝	WestChP .40	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	3⅝	Westatc Ptl	10	230	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	— 1-16
6⅝	3⅝	WstOcal .10	10	10	5	5	5	
8⅝	2⅝	WstFinl .15e	5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	5-16	WstPac I wt		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Whitaker .34	12	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	4	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Whittakr wt		30	7-16	7-16	7-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Wichita Ind	6	4	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Willcx Gibb		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Wmhsus .33	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .39	8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Winkimn .50	5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	11-16	Winston Mil		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Wolf HowB		5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1 7-16	11-16	Wool Lt .03e	17	11	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	+ 1-16
17⅝	7⅝	Worcost Cll	4	13	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Werk Wr .60	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1 13-16	11-16	Wright Har		70	13-16	¾	¾	— 1-16
3⅝	2⅝	WTC Air .10	25	1	3	3	3	
17⅝	7⅝	WUI Inc .60	7	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .24	7	19	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Wynnin .20e	5	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	WymBn .50a	9	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomissing	25	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
X								
22⅝	12⅝	Xonics Inc	44	22	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
Z								
8⅝	4⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	4	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
5	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		49	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Jan. 9, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1900 Abitibi	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
160 Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
292 Agnico E	350	350	350	
5000 Agra Ind	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3600 Alta Gas A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
475 Alminex	$5⅝	5	5	
7150 Atco A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5450 BP Can	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3100 Banister C	$7⅝	7	7	
1202 Bank N S	$40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
8700 Bell Canad	$43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
795 Beth Cop A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2150 Block Bros	350	350	350	
8253 Bovis Cor	102	97	97	— 3
5235 Bralor Res	220	197	220	+ 23
450 Bramalea	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2200 Brameda	137	116	137	+ 1
103 Brenda M	445	445	445	
5450 Bridger	365	340	340	— 25
1970 BC Phone	$11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
693 Brunswk	400	390	400	+ 10
2703 Budd Auto	$5⅝	490	5⅝	+ 35
6500 Burns Fds	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
174 Cad Fry	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4552 Cal Pow A	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
4402 Camflo	[illegible]			
330 Campau A	455	455	455	+ 5
2900 C Nor West	$35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
200 Can Perm	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
200 C Tung	290	290	290	+ 5
550 Cdn Cel	490	480	480	
3100 CSE	$24	24	24	
6715 CI Bk Com	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
1150 Cdn Tire A	$48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
2400 C Utilies	$10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
3300 Canbra	490	470	470	— 25
650 Cassiar	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
325 Celanese	430	430	430	+ 5
7100 Chieftan D	$9	8⅝	9	
1420 C Holiday	279	279	279	+ 4
7050 Con Distrb	425	405	425	+ 15
Cons Gas	$13⅝	[illegible]	13⅝	
300 Conwest	360	350	360	+ 5
400 Craigmt	475	465	475	
650 Crush Intl	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
1850 Cyprus	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2900 Denison	$61¼	59⅝	60⅝	+ 1
2930 Dickson	$5⅝	5	5	
1215 Dofasco A	$24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
120 Dom Store	$16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2132 Du Pont	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
1500 Dylex L A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3000 East Mal	208	204	208	+ 3
300 Electro A	400	395	395	+ 15
100 Emco	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
900 Falcon C	$56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
1840 Falcon	$30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
1400 Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6	6⅛	
40 Fraser A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
700 G Distrb A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
25700 Gnt Mascf	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ 5
9300 Gibraltar	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1510 Graff G	$32	32	32	+ ½
1200 Granduc	133	130	133	
200 Gt Oil Sds	485	485	485	
120 GL Paper	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
925 Gt W Life	$49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
2003 Gleyfmd	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
400 Guar Trst	$6⅝	6	6	
100 Hambro C	175	175	175	
1232 Harlequin	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4450 Hawker S	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
100 Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7935 H Bay Co	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
310 Hur Erl A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
800 IAC	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
300 Indusmin	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
100 Inland Gas	$9	9	9	— ⅛
1100 Int Mogul	280	270	280	+ 5
434 Inlpr Pipe	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10170 Inv Grp A	$6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
505 Jannock	$5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
8485 Kaiser Re	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3500 Kaps Tran	289	277	289	— 1
100 Kelsey H	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
1300 Kerr A A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3300 Kotfler A	355	355	355	— 5
160 Lebatt A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
310 Lcb Min	$31	31	31	+ ½
930 LOnt Cem	345	345	345	+ 5
2005 LL Lac	145	145	145	
20 Lob Co A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
550 Mclan H A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8170 MB Ltd	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4250 Madsen	55	53	55	+ 3
100 McGraw H	425	425	425	
6425 Moore	$49	48⅝	48⅝	
25 Nat Trust	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
5337 Noranda A	$30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
2850 Narcen	$11½	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
3500 Nowsco W	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
740 OSF Ind	360	350	360	
400 Orchan A	250	250	250	— 5
1400 Oshawa A	490	485	470	+ 15
1725 Pamour A	340	335	340	
1554 PanCan P	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
275 Patino N V	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2150 Pembin A	340	315	340	+ 15
171 Petrofina	$19	19	19	+ ⅛
1615 Pine Point	$29⅝	29	29	
600 Pitts C	$5	5	5	
250 Placer	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
11000 Que Sturg	112	105	112	+ 7
1200 Rayrock	68	68	68	+ 1
3900 Reed Ostr A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
6 Reichhold	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2000 Revnu Prp	71	71	71	+ 1
5300 Rothman	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
350 Scotts	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13793 Shell Can	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
1841 Sherritt A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1000 Siebens	$10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅛
2451 Simpsons	$7⅝	6⅝	7	— ⅛
3014 Simpson S	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
925 Slater Stl	$8	8	8	— ⅛
2300 Southm A	$23¼	23	23	
2534 Stelco A	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
3300 Steep R	134	130	134	+ 4
6400 Sundale O	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2 8 Tara	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1000 Teck Cor A	370	370	370	
340 Teck Cor B	290	290	290	+ 5
1206 Tex Can	$30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
909 Thom N A	$13	13	13	— ⅛
17130 Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
613 Tor Star B	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
220 Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6200 Trans Mt	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3637 TrCan PL	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
415 Un Carbid	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
3100 UGas A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9500 Union Oil	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3200 U Siscoe	$7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
19400 Upp Can	105	98	105	+ 1
200 Van Der	280	280	280	— 5
215 Vestgron	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7825 Voyager P	$10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
363 Wsldwod	$10	10	10	
7050 Westnhse	$20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
575 Weston	$17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
15 White Pas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7925 Woodwd A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
900 Yk Bear	215	215	215	— 2
100 Yukon C	108	108	108	— 3

Total sales 2,630,443 shares

Montreal Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100 Algoma	$24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
8867 Bank Mont	$16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
2000 Basic Res	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
1913 Bombard	280	275	280	+ 10
418 Can Cement	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1030 Cdn Indust	$18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
791 Cdnlnt Pow	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
350 Canron	$18	18	18	— ¼
900 Con Bath	$26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
1210 Dom Bridge	$27	26⅝	27	+ 1⅛
602 Gaz Metro	$6	6	6	— ⅛
230 Imasco	$27	27	27	
9789 Molson A	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
6 9 Molson B	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
300 Mont Trust	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
100 Power Cp	$8½	8½	8½	
21329 Price Co	$14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
4245 Royal Bank	$29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
1043 Steinberg A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— 1
1000 Zellers	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛

Total sales 703,839 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
5¼-5½	3½-3¾	¾-1	10⅛-10⅝
5⅝-6⅛	3⅝-3⅞	1-1½	10⅝-10⅞
5⅞-6⅜	3⅝-3⅞	1⅝-2⅛	10⅞-11⅜
5⅞-6⅜	3⅞-4⅛	2⅛-2⅝	10⅞-11⅜
6⅛-6⅝	4⅛-4⅜	3⅛-3⅝	10⅞-11⅜

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

...CO	44.80
...Heijn	106
...mbank	337
...obank	80.30
...m	100
...ker	48.90
...ekon	148
...A	57
...Am-R	72
...ovens	59.80
...M	81.50
...hoog	137.20
...ips new	30.30
...eco	194
...nco	140
...al Dutch	112.70
...ever	124.90
...Ommer	249
...Mach	194.50

...x-dividend.

Brussels

...ed	4,320
...-Lamb	2,020
...c Ougree	982
...robel	6,010
...umo-BM	1,850
...oken	3,830
...fina	5,240
...Gevaert	1,396
...Générale	3,690
...ay	2,715
...Minière	1,320

Frankfurt

...	96
...er	162
...merzbk	134.50
...Gumm	278.90
...nler	183.50
...ag	342
...Bank	196.50
...deBk	340
...efist	272
...Aktien	152.20
...sch	81.50
...sch	62.30
...ther	429
...	263
...	183.50
...hansa	74
...nesmann	331
...gesell	243
...ke-mark	104.10
...rstahl	87.60
...E new	144
...ering	379
...ens	311.50
...ssen	116.50
...	114.30
...swagen	147.50

International Stock Index (partly cut off at left margin): ...closing index of the major ... following financial service charges ...

London

...o-Am Cp	3.55
...o-Am	£31
...clay Bk	3.23
...cham Gr	3.57
...C	1.30
...ls	1.48
...	1.84
...-Am Tob	3.53
...Oxyg	0.89
...Pat	6.13
...mah	0.33
...burySc	0.55
...tered	1.93
...rtaulds	2.16
...bafont	0.11
...eer O	3.26
...co Rac	2.84
...llers	1.49
...op	0.78
...stline	2.44
...	1.51
...StGed	220½
...	2.78
Guest & K	3.83
Gt Un St	1.61
Guinness	2.15
Hawker-Sidd	7.45
Hudson Bay	3.82
Imp Chem	172
Impe	3.54
Mar & Spen	0.88
MetalBox	3.07
Nichols	3.07
Plessey	0.68
Rand Mines	0.79
Rank Org	1.65
Royal Dutch	£24
R T Z	2.03
Shell	4.00
Thorn (A)	2.36
Tube Invest	3.36
Union Carb	4.45
Vickers	1.65
War L3½	£26
West Deep	£13
West Drief	£32
West Hold	£25
West Mini	1.52
Woolworth	0.76
ZCI	0.43

Milan

Bastogi	1,195
Breda	2,505
Brc. Marelli	492
Fiat	1,396
Finsider	255.50
Generali	42,540
IFI	2,260
Italgas	583
Italsider	380
LaRinas	73
Montedis	508
Olivetti	1,247
Pirelli	800
Snia Visco	1,572
Terni	299

Paris

Air Liquide	340.50
Alimentaire	86
BSN	487
Carrefour	1,078
Cim Lafarge	191
Citroën	47
Cie Bancaire	487
CFP	136.40
CGE	326
CCF	138
Ferodo	412.50
Imetal	89.20
L'Oréal	1,041
Mach Bull	33.80
Michelin	1,422
Moët-Henn	619
Moulinex	310
Pernod	198
PUK	111.70
Penarroya	56.40
Perrier	109.10
Peugeot	308
Rh Poulenc	111.40
Saclior	67.90
St Gobain	138
Suez	363
Télémécan	270
Thom Br	261
Usinor	34.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,140
Bbchrb	1,425
B Boveri	1,360
Ciba-Geigy	1,490
Cr Suisse	2,800
Fischer	585
HofRoche	11,150
Nestlé	3,630
Sandoz	5,200
SIS B Suisse	499
Sulzer	3,425
U.B. Suisse	3,050

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, Jan. 9, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers A sn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44¼	44⅝
1st Bk Sy	43	43⅝
1stEmp S	10	10⅝
1st Wn F	1⅞	1⅝
Harri NC	13⅝	16⅛
Midl Bks	18½	19½
Shaw Cb	21	22
U Va Bks	14	14½
Va N Bnk	15	16
Insurance		
FKI N Li	17	17½
Industrials		
APA PrS	5¼	4⅝
AIO Inc	3⅝	3⅞
AVM Cp	1½	2
Acushnt	18⅝	19¼
Addien W	7½	8
Aaw Ros	2	2¼
Albert	6⅝	7
Alico Inc	7⅛	8
Alloy Bac	4⅝	4⅝
A El Lab	¾	1⅛
Am Exp	39⅝	42⅝
Am Finl	7⅝	7⅝
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Greet	9	9⅝
Am Telek	15⅝	16⅝
Am Weld	18	21
Amir Dv	⅝	1
Anadite	6⅝	7
Anheus B	36⅝	36⅝
Ard May	2¼	2⅝
ArkWIG	17⅝	17⅝
Arvida	4⅝	5⅝
AsCC Bot	16	16⅝
Baird At	3	
AtlGas Lt	13½	13⅝
Baird At	3	3½
Balt PntC	13⅝	14⅝
Bang Hy	12⅝	13¼
Bkam Rlt	6⅝	6⅝
Bassett F	19	19⅝
Bayls Mk	8⅝	9⅝
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅝
Betz Lab	41⅝	42
Bibb Co	7⅝	7⅝
Bird Son	89½	97½
Birichr	7⅝	1⅛
Blck Hills	37½	38⅝
Bonza Int	2½	2⅝
Booz AH	7	7⅝
Braden	4⅝	4⅝
Brinks	2⅛	8⅛
Bries Sca	12⅝	13½
Browning	3⅝	3⅝
Buckb M	5⅝	5⅝
Buckeye	9⅝	10⅝
Burs Stmflt	4	4
CalWSv	25⅝	26⅝
Campl Ch	2⅝	2⅝
Cenrad H	½	⅝
Cap Swst	4⅝	5
Caplin Air	2⅝	3⅝
Cap Tec	2	3
Carc Cp	2⅝	3⅝
CenVt PS	12⅝	13
Chm Lee	7½	8⅝
Cho A Ut	10⅝	11⅝
Chi Bridg	61½	63
Chilln Cp	3⅝	4⅝
ChrisSe	107	140
Circle F	2⅝	3
CtznUt A	28	28½
CtznUt B	28	28⅝
Clark Mf	25⅝	26⅝
Clow Cp	6⅝	6⅝
Cole Vent	1½	2⅛
Com Clr	15⅝	16⅝
Coml Sh	18⅝	20
Comw Ps	24⅝	25
Con Pap	48⅝	49⅝
Craw Co	10⅝	11⅝
Cross Co	13	13⅝
Cullr Fed	1⅝	2⅛
Danly M	4	5
Data Dsn	1⅝	1⅝
Data 100	7⅝	7⅝
Dat Inc	29⅝	31
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	38⅝	39⅝
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3⅛
DeLux C	25½	26¼
Det CanT	11⅝	12½
Det IntBr	27⅝	23⅛
Dewey El	1⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	13	13⅝
Dixn Cru	15	15⅝
Docutel	6⅝	7⅛
Dollar G	8⅝	9⅝
Dorch G	9⅝	10
Dow Jone	25⅝	29⅛
Doyle DB	9⅝	10⅝
Dunkin D	4⅝	4⅝
Durkron	16	19
Eberln In	2⅝	2⅝
Econ Lab	27⅝	28⅝
ElPas El	10⅝	11⅝
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅝
Elder Be	4⅝	5
Elec Nuct	6	6½
Elec Mod	1⅝	1⅝
Energy C	3⅝	4⅝
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	14⅝	14⅝
Ethan Al	18⅝	19
Fab Tek	⅝	1
Fingrht	3⅝	3⅝
Fst Bost	17½	18⅝
Fickngr	12⅝	12⅝
Fla WatU	⅝	¾
Forest O	14⅝	14⅝
Frmigli	⅝	⅞
Folomat	14⅝	14⅝
Frkln Co	3	3⅝
Frnkln El	6⅝	7⅝
Frnd Ice	25⅝	26⅝
Gen RlEs	2⅝	3⅝
Gov EFin	8	8⅝
Graph Cn	14⅝	15
Green Mt	9⅝	10
Grey Adv	7⅝	8
Gulf Intst	9	9⅝
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅝
Harper R	7⅝	8⅝
Hanred F	19	19⅝
Holobm	1⅝	1⅝
Hoover	12⅝	12⅝
Horiz Res	1⅝	2⅛
Huds Pap	22½	23⅝
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	5⅝
Hyatt Int	3⅝	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	3½	3⅝
Intra Ind	1⅝	1⅝
Interc En	9⅝	10⅝
Intrmk In	2⅝	2⅝
Ilrmt G	12⅝	13⅝
InBk W h	2½	2⅝
IaSou Ut	23⅝	23⅝
Jamsby	11½	12⅝
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Joslyn M	13⅝	14⅝
KMS Ind	2⅝	3
Kaisr Stl	36⅝	37½
KaisStl pf	18	18½
Kalvar	2	2⅝
Kaman A	19	19⅝
Kampg A	6⅝	7
Kate Gre	½	⅝
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
ear Tr	5	5⅝
Kelly Svc	14	14⅝
Keuff Ess	14½	15½
Keye Fib	14	14½
Key CusF	5⅝	5⅝
King Ind	1⅝	1⅝
Knap Voo	13⅝	14⅝
Lance In	24	24⅝
Land Res	⅝	1
Lin Bcast	10⅝	10⅝
Log Etrn	2⅝	2⅝
Madisn G	13⅝	13⅝
Mai Rlty	⅝	⅝
Mallkrt	45⅝	46⅝
Manor C	2⅝	2⅝
Marit Frt	3⅝	3⅝
Maui LP	7⅝	7⅝
McCor	34⅝	35⅝
McQuay	12⅝	13
Measur	15⅝	15⅝
Medtrn	23½	24⅝
Merld In	1⅝	2
Mdisx W	13	13⅝
Midld Ca	1⅝	1⅝
Midw Gl	12⅝	13⅝
Millipr	45	47
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅝	20⅝
Mi s VI G	12⅝	13⅝
Mrs S Pie	12½	13⅛
Mont Col	6⅝	7⅛
Moore P	9⅝	9⅝
Moore S	17⅝	18⅛
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	3	3½
Mueller	9⅝	10⅛
Narag Co	5⅝	6
Nat G&O	7⅝	8½
Nat Lib	3⅝	3⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅝
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅝
NJ Nat G	12⅝	13
Nlelsn A	21⅝	22⅝
Nlelsn B	22⅝	22⅝
NoCar Gs	10⅝	10⅝
NoEOI	17	17⅝
Nortre Kt	13⅝	14
NW NatG	8⅝	8⅝
NW PuSv	17⅝	18⅝
Noxel Cp	12⅝	12⅝
Ogilvy M	19⅝	20
Ohio Ferr	14⅝	15⅝
Oil Shale	2⅝	3⅝
Ormont	4⅝	5⅝
Otter TP	18⅝	18⅝
Over NA	7⅝	8
Pabst Br	22	23⅝
PacGa R	27	27⅝
Pakco	⅝	1⅝
Parks H	2⅝	3⅝
Pauley P	4⅝	4⅝
Pearl Mt	13⅝	14⅝
Pa Enter	13⅝	14⅝
PnzlOff B	11⅝	12⅝
Pepsi BW	6⅝	7⅝
Petran H	11	11⅝
Petrolif	67½	69
Pettibon	23	24
Philip L	11⅝	11⅝
Pledmt A	3⅝	4⅝
Pinkrtn	34⅝	35½
Pion HiB	26⅝	26⅝
Pistilin	1⅝	2⅝
Posals Cp	1⅝	1⅝
Progrp	1⅝	2
Pub S NC	10½	10⅝
P Bennet	16⅝	17⅝
PutD Cap	4⅝	4⅝
Qual Inn	1⅝	1⅝
Ragen Pr	2½	2⅝
Rahall C	5	5½
Raych p	198	203
Raymnd	9⅝	10⅝
Recog Eq	6	6⅝
Road Ex	47⅝	48
Robin M	10½	11⅝
Roselon	3⅝	4⅝
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Rus Stov	15R	16⅝
Sadlier	⅝	1⅝
Scan Dat	2⅝	2⅝
Scripps H	20½	21½
Sels Delt	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅝	2⅝
Seven U	34	34⅝
Snap Tls	32	33⅝
SolidSt Sc	6⅝	7⅝
S Cal Wat	11⅝	11⅝
Sw Gs Cp	10⅝	10⅝
Sw El Sv	15⅝	16⅝
Standyn	15⅝	16⅝
Std Regis	16	16⅝
Stan HPd	12	14
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4
Strawb Cl	24½	26
Suadal F	1⅝	2⅝
Super El	4⅝	5
TIME DC	3⅝	4⅝
Tampax	37	38
Taylr Wl	14½	15
Tech Pub	6½	7⅛
Tecum P	32½	34⅝
Tennant	24	26
Tffny Co	7⅝	7⅝
Transo O	10⅝	10⅝
Trico Pd	25	26⅝
Trlin OG	1⅝	2⅛
Tyson F	14⅝	14⅝
Un McGll	9⅝	10⅝
US Bnkml	3⅝	4⅝
US TrkLn	12⅝	13
Up Pen P	17⅝	18
Valley Gs	7⅝	8⅝
VanD Air	7⅝	8
Vance S	3⅝	4⅝
Valcro	6⅝	7⅝
Ventron	22	23⅝
Wads Pu	7⅝	7⅝
Wsh NG	11	11½
Webb Re	5	5½
Weco Dvl	1⅝	2
Weight W	6⅝	6⅝
Weldtrn	1⅝	2⅛
Welling M	6⅝	7½
Well Gar	3	3⅝
Wel bch	2⅝	3½
Wstn Mtg	1½	2
Westmd	39½	40¼
Wisc PL	17⅝	18
Wdwrd L	27⅝	28⅝
Wrigbl W	3½	3⅝
ZionUt B	19	20

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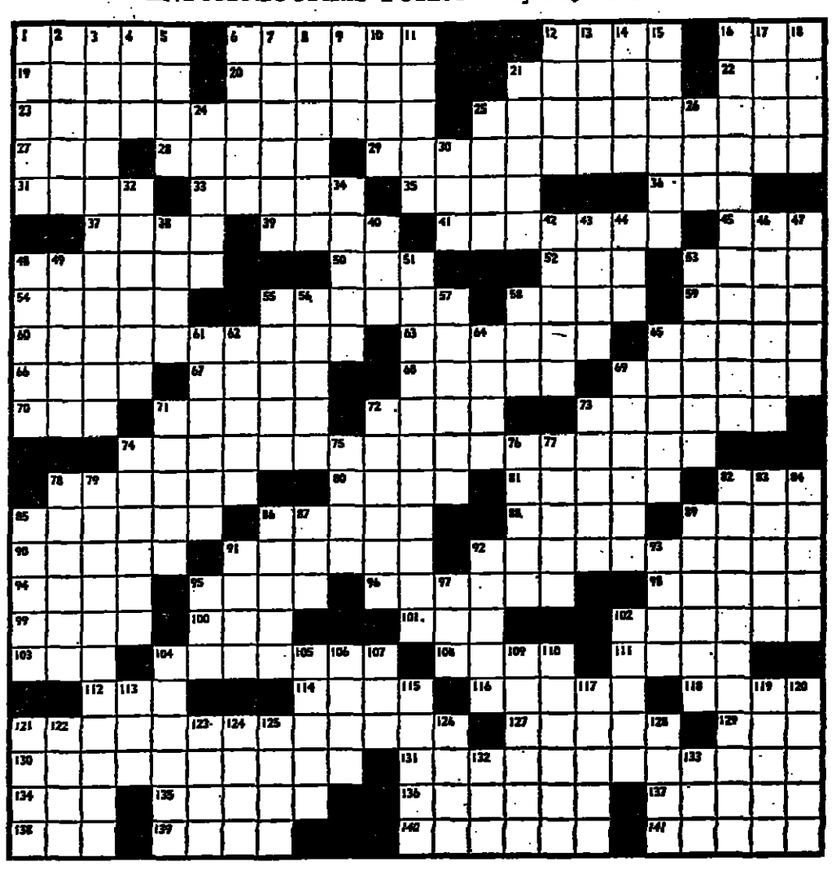
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ENTOMOLOGICAL FORMS—By A.J. Santora



ACROSS

1 Framework
6 Lessens
12 Famous whaler
16 Like a fiddle?
19 "Tempest" role
20 "Cross my heart and ——"
21 U.S. artist
22 Numero —
23 Wasp
24 Bees
27 Insect
28 "I — return"
29 Grasshoppers
31 Declares
32 Affaire
35 Devilism, e.g.
36 Slippery
37 Coming-out girls
39 Wander
41 — the wrist (reprimands)
45 Siesta
48 Scarab
50 Outfit
52 Over there
53 African nut
54 Get — start
55 Yonkers no-no
58 Medicinal plant
59 Of the ear
60 Caterpillars
63 Portland's state
65 Portland's state
66 To —
67 — - Japanese
68 Name with Mason
69 Flew alone
70 Sun. talk
71 Lead-off on a tax form
72 — time (never)
73 Couches

ACROSS

74 Bugs
78 Military drill hall
80 Rage
81 Disguises
82 T.C.U. rival
85 As soft as — skin
86 Sleep sound
88 Formerly
89 Sign
90 Thrashed
91 Kind of stitch
92 Spiders
94 Kind of test
95 Offenses
96 City of Japan
98 — prosequi
99 Bull and horse
100 Road or ground
101 Author Deighton
102 Beauty room
103 Telegram contents: Abbr.
104 Forgetful bridge player
106 Campus mil. unit
111 "— boy!"
113 Sheep sound
114 Exile island
116 Overcharges
118 Leave out
121 Cricket
127 Bank robbery
129 A feast — famine
130 Earwigs
131 Fly
134 Small island
135 —pittance
136 Armenian city
137 Dye
138 Crosses out
139 Neat
140 Dead winds
141 Memory routines

DOWN

1 Madrid homes
2 Hockey rink
3 Louse
4 Part of R.P.M.
5 Yalies
6 In the lead
7 Alley frequenter
8 Moon mission
9 Pro —
10 Common Latin abbr.
11 Kind of boom
12 Eagle: Prefix
13 China-writer Emily
14 Syrian city, to French
15 Walled city
16 Maggot
17 U.S. playwright
18 Throw
21 Italian food

DOWN

24 Pursue
25 Nature's squalling
26 Debriefing: Abbr.
30 Enr. country
32 Pay up
34 Noblemen
38 Extracted
40 Thickness unit
42 Tower
43 In no time
44 Single
46 Straightens
47 Walked the floor
48 Rum cakes
49 Wash out
51 Butterfly
53 Wombats' relatives
55 France's Citizen
56 Cheering
57 Charming for one
58 In the past
61 Willows
62 Like a metal: Var.
64 O. T. book
65 Chess plays
69 Nauseate
71 Bridges or Nolan
72 Froglike
73 Saucerlike pieces
74 Places into
75 "The Wizard —"
76 Campus in Atlanta
77 Chekhov's Uncle
78 Calculator
79 Moths
82 Mite
83 "The Wizard of — Park"
84 Auto-racer Al or Bobby
85 Clock part
86 Scorch
87 Flunking initials
89 City in Portugal
91 Jerusalem hill
92 Samoan councils
93 Insect
95 Pronoun
97 Text. language
102 Outmoded
104 Knocking sound
105 Sort
106 Wings
107 Batter's stat.
109 "— and to hold . . ."
110 Julius
112 Kind of deco
115 Records: Ger.
117 Ovens
119 Bordoni
120 — Bulba
121 Tunisian port
122 Ballet bend
123 Kind of finals
124 Early TV horse
125 Ethereal
126 Saarinen
128 Wild goat
132 Greek letters
133 Kind of physicist

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

O	P	I	A		E	R	S	A	T	Z		T	S	A	R		S	E	T
O	A	S		B	R	E	A	T	H	E		R	A	V	E		A	P	E
F	I	S	I	S		D	E	R	A	I	L	E	D		E	T	O	N		R	I	D
S	T	E	P	I	N		S	L	A	B			N	E	W	D	E	A	L
S	O	R	R	E	N	T	O		S	A	M	I	T	E		A	T	O	M
A	R	T	E	S	I	A	N			T	I	C	O	N	D	E	R	O	G	A
		S	I	E	N	T		C	O	T	T	O	N		O	N	E	G	U	N
P	I	A	P	S		G	E	F	A	L	L	E	N		S	U	N	D	A	E	S
O	C	T		S	T	R	A	N	D	E	R		H	O	R	A				
S	I	T	E	R	E	O		C	A	T	O		R	A	W		A	B	B	I	E
S	U	R	R	E	N	D	E	R	O	F	C	O	R	N	W	A	L	L	I	S
E	P	O	S			E	R	Y		B	Q	U	E		A	R	D	E	N	T
		S	I	P	A	S		S	U	N	G	M	A	S	S		A	G	O
L	E	O	P	A	R	D		W	I	N	D	I	S	C	H		A	T	O	P
A	I	V	I	A	T	E		C	I	A	N	K	E	R		T	I	A	S
V	A	L	L	E	Y		F	O	R	G	E			M	O	N	M	O	U	T	H
A	N	T	E			I	N	T	E	R	N		A	R	G	E	N	T	I	N	A
	S	A	R	A	I	N	A	C		H	A	R	D		T	E	E	T	E	R
C	T	N		L	O	C	O		C	I	T	E	D	F	O	R		E	R	A
R	O	K		T	E	R	R		P	L	A	T	O	O	N		R	I	C	S
I	N	S		S	I	L	E	D		A	I	L	L	E	G	E		S	E	S

WEATHER

	°C	°F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Clear
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Fog
ANKARA	—3	26	Clear
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	62	Cloudy
BELGRADE	0	32	Clear
BERLIN	8	46	Overcast
BRUSSELS	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	1	34	Clear
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	15	59	Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy
FLORENCE	6	43	Clear
FRANKFURT	5	41	Overcast
GENEVA	—1	30	Fog
HELSINKI	—8	17	Snow
ISTANBUL	6	43	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear
LISBON	9	48	Clear
LONDON	12	53	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Cloudy
MADRID	8	46	Clear
MILAN	2	35	Fog
MONTREAL	0	32	Sunny
MOSCOW	—2	35	Snow
MUNICH	—2	28	Fog
NEW YORK	—4	25	Sunny
NICE	13	55	Clear
OSLO	5	41	Cloudy
PARIS	4	39	Overcast
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	12	53	Clear
SOFIA	4	39	Clear
STOCKHOLM	2	35	Cloudy
TEHRAN	9	48	Sunny
TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	0	32	Fog
VIENNA	2	35	Fog
WARSAW	5	41	Overcast
WASHINGTON	—5	23	Sunny
ZURICH	3	37	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE GATES OF HELL

By Harrison Salisbury. Random House. 409 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Richard Lingeman

HOWEVER worthy the idea of a novel based on the life of Alexander Solzhenitsyn might seem, it carries a concealed risk of running aground on precisely the aspects of his life that make him such a tempting subject —that is, the heroism of his lonely struggle to write the truth about his country. A heroic life, if simply recited, can be boring, which is why hagiographers writing the lives of the saints are not good novelists.

The problem Harrison Salisbury is confronted with in his novel about a dissident Soviet writer named Andrei Sokolov, whose career closely parallels Solzhenitsyn's, is not creating Solzhenitsyn under the name Andrei Sokolov; it is creating Andrei Sokolov as a fictional character and engaging the reader in his destiny, while playing the light of his imagination on him in a way that will incidentally illuminate the real-life counterpart. It is a tricky arrangement of mirrors, requiring stealth and guile and illusion, rather than simply noble intentions and fidelity to the record.

In "The Gates of Hell"—the title comes from the name given to the great wrought-iron gates of Lubyanka Prison in Moscow, entrepot to the Gulag Archipelago—Mr. Salisbury's strategy is to give us a rather straightforward, coming-of-age life of his hero, intercut with a topical political novel about the efforts of the current Soviet leadership to deal with this troublesome genius. Thus the novel shuttles between the events of Sokolov's life from boyhood and one Sunday in the life of Andropov, head of the KGB, the Soviet secret police, who must come up with a plan for handling Sokolov in time for a meeting of the Politburo at noon.

Andropov, who is not a dedicated secret policeman but rather a party hierarch given the job to keep the KGB in check, had the night before ordered a search of the effects of an American playwright named Morgan and his wife before they left the country. The Morgans had called on Sokolov, and Andropov was suspicious that their real mission was to smuggle out Sokolov's latest blast at Stalinist infamy. But his myrmidons were too zealous in their search, and so an international incident is brewing. Hence the meeting of the Politburo and hence Andropov's ruminations on what to do about Sokolov, who, as it happens *does intend to signal his friends in the West*, thus authorizing the publication of his definitive "black book" of Stalinist crimes.

Here is the stuff of a political novel that might have gone either the thriller route, or, since Mr. Salisbury is too serious a writer to commit an entertainment, at least dramatized the workings of the Soviet system, using the Sokolov incident as a catalyst. Mr. Salisbury, who acquired a wide understanding of Russia during his many years there as a New York Times correspondent, does give a plausible scenario of the Kremlin in action (Brezhnev, Kosygin and the rest play themselves in this novel); but alas, it works more as a lecture than as a plot. Andropov is not a particularly interesting character, his main individuating trait seeming to be his habit of popping his knuckles. Although he watches the clock with the assiduity of Gary Cooper in "High Noon," we know that heads are not going to roll—that no great convulsion is in the offing—so there is no urgency in these scenes.

The greater part of the novel tells of Sokolov's life and how he became disillusioned with the Soviet state. While this section is considerably more affecting, Sokolov remains only a bit more complicated than is Andropov. The external details are there, to be sure, and we see him growing up amidst poverty, entering school, where he is a brilliant student, marrying his first wife, Rosa, and joining the army when Hitler's troops invade in 1941. Here Mr. Salisbury's knowledge of Soviet life and history provide him with ample particulars to stock the backdrop for the action; yet the characters themselves remain flat and the incidents often are sentimentally or even banally conceived. Rosa, a nurse, slips into bed with a dying young soldier to warm him, while Andrei has a brief moment of earth-moving passion with a mess girl at the front, only to lose her promptly to a Nazi shell.

The war brings home to Andrei finally the monstrous criminal bungling of the Soviet leadership —and specifically Stalin, or "moustache" as he calls him. He carries on a subversive correspondence with some like-minded friends, invoking the memory of Lenin and his dedicated band who made the Revolution and whose ideals have been corrupted by Stalin. Although he serves heroically in the army, his unit's political officer turns him in for a rather petty bit of lese majesté in one of his letters—a "moustache" reference to Stalin—and he is sent to prison. Here he vows to retain "every crumb of knowledge of this netherworld he could crem into his mind"—for what end he is not sure but, to "serve the cause to which he had always been, and still was, dedicated—the cause of Russia and the Russian people."

Unfortunately, Sokolov — and Mr. Salisbury—is given to rhetoric such as that, and as Yeats said, rhetoric is the will doing the work of the imagination. Instead of a real, complex human being, we are given something of a dummy stuffed with high-minded thoughts on tyranny and literature—thoughts that come across as rather pompous and stilted, like the dialogue in a patriotic pageant.

It is history that is Mr. Salisbury's strong point—Russian history—and he does convey a sense of its sweep and its tragedy, which, with all its cruelty and bloodshed, may be the greatest tragedy of this century. But history, as Tolstoy knew, is a force, a tidal wave, to be dealt with in expository chapters; what the novelist must do is give us a sense also of the individual human lives who are swept up in it. So, while Mr. Salisbury's Andrei is little more than a mouthpiece of his author's thesis, Tolstoy's Andrei and Pierre and Natacha of "War and Peace" remain perpetually alive in their ineradicable uniqueness.

Richard Lingeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Jan. 9, 1976

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— (d) Grobar — SF522
— (d) Slockbar — SF255
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(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd — $11.24
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(d) Putman Intern'l Fund — $21.73
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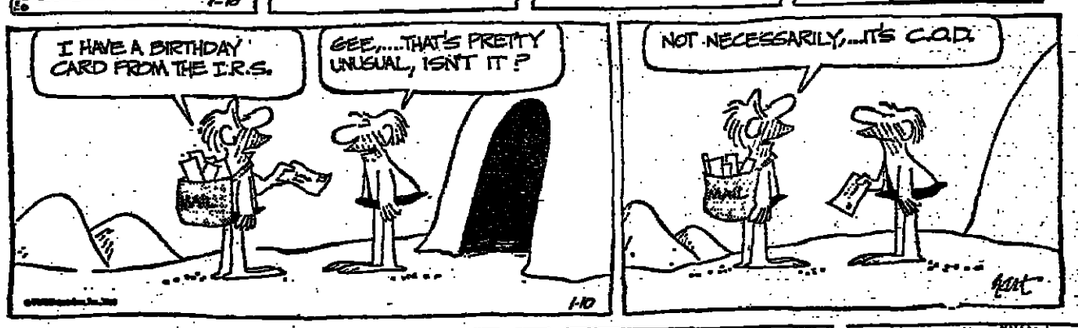
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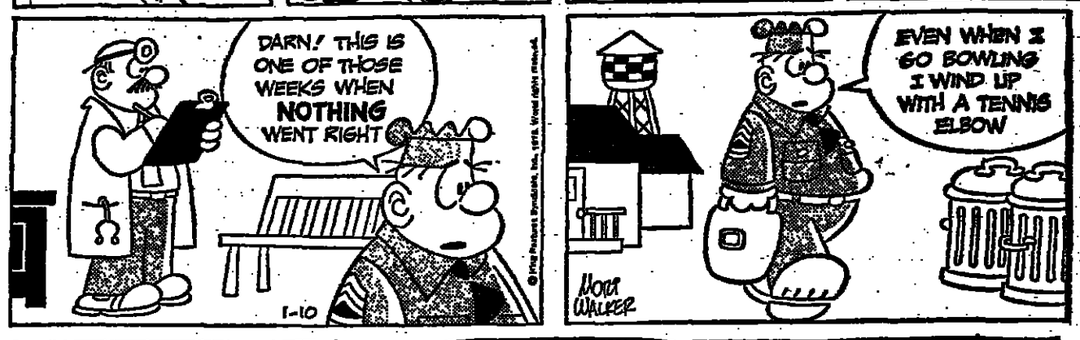
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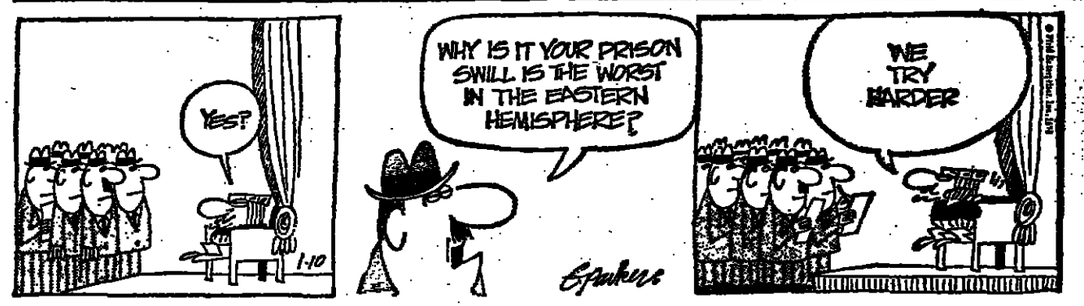
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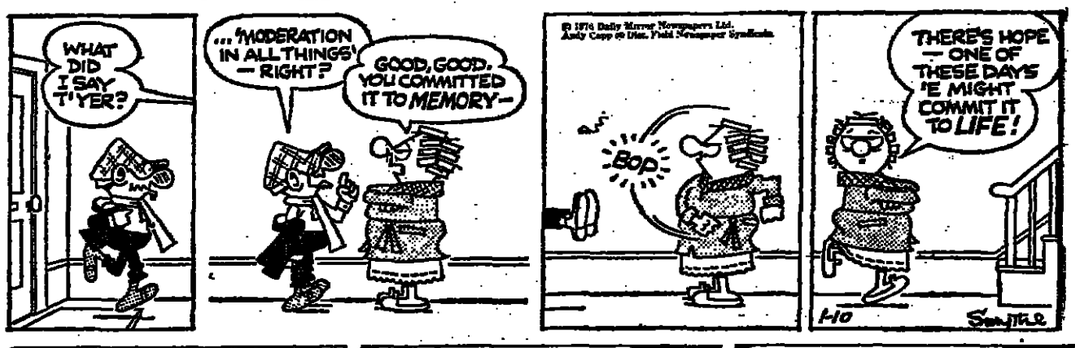
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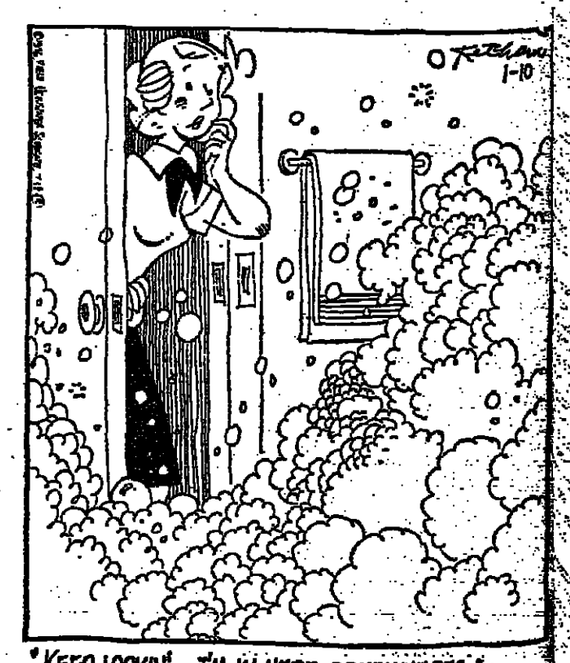
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

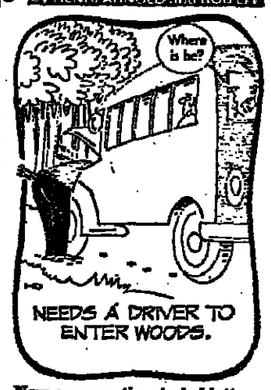
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WHYSO

BAEBY

VERDIF

PICTES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOARY KITTY ABRUPT DEPICT
Answer: *Taking it in is an inspiration to us all* —BREATH

Kaserer Takes Women's Giant Slalom

Plank Is Victor in Men's Downhill

ENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 9 (AP).—Italy's Herbert Plank today won a men's downhill race. Monika Kaserer of Austria triumphed in a women's giant slalom in a doubleheader on the World Cup Ski circuit.

Plank clocked a blistering average of 97 kilometers an hour on the Lauberhorn downhill track. Franz Klammer of Austria was second and Switzerland's Bernhard Russi placed third.

At Meiringen, Kaserer took the women's giant slalom ahead of Danielle Debernard of France, who placed second, and Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, who took third spot.

It was a good day for the U.S. women's star, Cindy Nelson, 20, who, with her fourth place in the giant slalom and seventh in a downhill yesterday, won the combined title.

Plank beat Klammer and Russi by fractions of a second on the treacherous Lauberhorn track, but the race could easily have been won by Dave Irwin of Canada, who was well ahead until he had a spectacular spill on the last curve. Irwin somersaulted, crashed into straw bale barriers but managed to regain his feet to finish 18th.

Plank clocked 2:08.48 minutes for the 3,450-meter-long track, two-tenths of a second faster than Klammer.

The race was held in place of the downhill at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, cancelled last week because of snow.

Tomorrow the men race the full length of the Lauberhorn—4,260 meters—which makes it the longest and most exacting of all men's downhill trails.

The result of the race today counted towards the Arlberg Kandahar trophy for the best combined results of the downhill and the special slalom in Garmisch-Partenkirchen Monday, and Switzerland's Walter Tresch won the trophy. Italy's Piero Gros placed second.

"I had some trouble near the top where I came off the best line but I caught the turns just perfectly lower down," Plank said.

Klammer, the reigning World Cup downhill champion, was ahead of the Italian coming into the final section but made some obvious errors.

"I felt I lost the race in the last few turns before the final schuss," the Austrian said. "But I have another chance tomorrow."

Irwin, with a shrug, said: "I just blew it. I didn't have the slightest problem until the last turn. I came too fast out of it, had to dig in to make the next gate and slipped."

Russi summed up what many of the men feel about the track:

"It is a very demanding race. You can come down here 10 times in a row and there is always one spot where you miss the ideal line. So to finish third in this type of race is something one can be proud of."

Morerod Disqualified

In the women's giant slalom, the favorite, Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland, was disqualified for gate error after clocking the best intermediate time, 54.73 seconds, on the steeper and faster upper part of the track.

Kaserer, who was slower there, picked up speed with superior gliding power on the flatter final stretches to win her first race of the season.

Two French women, *Michèle* Jacot and Martine Ducroz, fell and a third, Jacqueline Rouvier, was disqualified for missing a gate.

Men's Downhill Results

1. Herbert Plank, Italy, 2:08.48.
2. Franz Klammer, Aust., 2:08.68
3. Bernhard Russi, Switz., 2:08.72.
4. Philippe Roux, Switz., 2:09.05.
5. Michael Veith, W. Germ., 2:09.11.
6. Jim Hunter, Can., 2:09.74.
7. Werner Grissmann, Aust., 2:10.01.
8. Anton Steiner, Aust., 2:10.09.
9. Klaus Eberhard, Aust., 2:10.12.
10. Dave Murray, Can., 2:10.34.

Women's Giant Slalom Results

1. Monika Kaserer, Austria..... 1:20.71
2. D. Debernard, France..... 1:20.91
3. M.-T. Nadig, Switzerland..... 1:21.00
4. Cindy Nelson, USA..... 1:21.23
5. Irene Epple, W. Germany..... 1:21.49
6. H. Wenzel, Liechtenstein..... 1:21.97
7. R. Mittermaier, W. Germany 1:22.04
8. Martina Ellmer, Austria..... 1:22.05
9. Kathy Kreiner, Canada ... 1:22.13
10. Abbi Fischer, U.S. 1:22.17



United Press International.

Italian Herbert Plank in World Ski Cup downhill.

Men's World Cup Standings

1. Piero Gros, Italy	100
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden	81
3. Herbert Plank, Italy	60
4. Franz Klammer, Austria	56
5. (Tie) Hans Hinterseer, Aust.	47
Dave Irwin, Canada	47
7. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	46
8. (Tie) Fausto Radici, Italy	44
Bernhard Russi, Switz.	44
10. Philippe Roux, Switz.	42

Women's World Cup Standings

1. R. Mittermaier, W. Germany ..	112
2. H. Zurbriggen, Switzerland....	105
3. B. Totschnig, Austria	104
4. Cindy Nelson, U.S.	69
5. Irene Epple, West Germany	64
6. Irmgard Lukaser, Austria.....	62
7. Nicoli Spiess, Austria	54
8. Fabienne Serrat, France.....	52
9. (Tie) Lise-Marie Morerod, Switz.	50
Monika Kaserer, Austria	50

Six Countries Set Hockey Tournament

Pros to Play for U.S. and Canada

TORONTO, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Canadian Health Minister Marc Lalonde announced yesterday that all six countries invited to an international ice hockey tournament in Canada in September had agreed to compete. The tournament is a possible forerunner of a world cup of hockey.

Lalonde told a press conference that the countries—Canada, the United States, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Finland and Czechoslovakia—would play for a total of $465,000 in prize money.

He said the schedule was tentatively set for Sept. 1 to 17. The sites have not yet been decided, but some may be in the United States.

Pros to Play

National Hockey League and World Hockey Association players will be freed to represent their national teams, giving Canada and the United States their first opportunity to use top pros from rival leagues in all-star lineups.

The European nations will be represented by their national teams.

Toronto lawyer Alan Eagleson, appointed by Lalonde as tournament director, said further details would be announced next month, when representatives of the competing countries meet at the Winter Olympics at Innsbruck. Eagleson is executive director of the NHL Players' Association.

The format for the tournament will be a round-robin series with the top two finishers playing a best-of-three-game final.

The round-robin winner will receive $100,000, with $75,000 for second, $65,000 for third, $55,000 for fourth, $50,000 for fifth and $45,000 for sixth.

The winner of the final gets $50,000 and the loser $25,000.

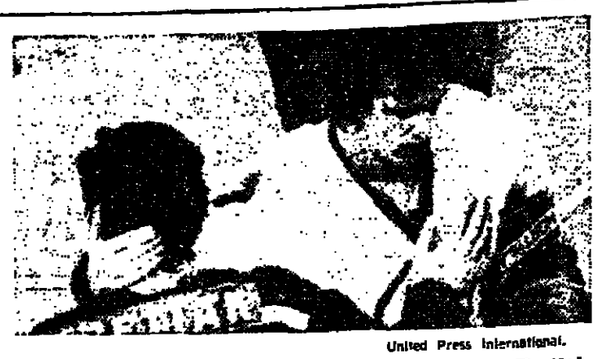
Eagleson said he expects that the tournament will be self-supporting. He said it should show a profit.

No decision has been made on further such tournaments, but Eagleson said: "We hope this will not be a one-shot affair."

WHA Result

Thursday's Game

Phoenix 7, Cincinnati 1 (Hall 2, Gray 2, Connor, Rautakallio, Lariviere, Hughes).



United Press International.

DETENTE AFTER GAME—Soviet goalie Vladislav Tretiak and Boston goalie Gilles Gilbert congratulate each other with pats after match in Boston Thursday won by Russians.

Russians Defeat NHL Bruins; Assured of Winning the Series

BOSTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Forward Valeri Kharlamov scored two goals and linemate Aleksandr Maltsev had a goal and two assists last night to lead the Soviet Central Army hockey team in a 5-2 conquest of the Boston Bruins, guaranteeing the Russians a successful series against National Hockey League teams.

The Central Army team, 2-0-1 on the tour with one game remaining Sunday against the Stanley Cup champions, the Philadelphia Flyers, also got third-period goals from defenseman Gennadi Tsygankov and forward Boris Aleksandrov.

The Bruins, who outshot the Russians' top team, 40-19, managed second-period goals by Dave Forbes and Jean Ratelle.

Most of the players on the Central Army team will play in this year's Olympic Games at Innsbruck.

Together with the other Russian team, the Wings, the Soviet squads have an overall record of four victories, a loss and a tie in the eight-game series.

Rangers Name Ferguson

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—John Ferguson, a former Montreal Canadiens defenseman, has been named general manager and head coach of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League.

Ferguson, 37, replaces Emile Francis, who was dismissed as general manager Tuesday night, and Ron Stewart, the Rangers head coach since the beginning of this season.

In signing Ferguson, who was a tough player with Montreal, the Ranger management may be counting on him to transform the club's weak-hitting image to the tougher style popularized by the Philadelphia Flyers. The Rangers refused to discuss Ferguson's salary, but it is estimated to be at least $100,000 for the dual post.

Ramirez Advances in Tennis

MONTERREY, Mexico, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Second-seeded Raul Ramirez of Mexico staved off a challenge by Cliff Richey of the United States to advance to the semifinal round of the World Championship Tennis Copa Serfin, 6-2, 6-7, 7-6 yesterday.

The Mexican's consistent volleying proved too much for Richey in the first set. But the American stormed back in the second set.

Ramirez took an early, 3-0 lead in the final set. However, Richey forced the match into a tie-breaker as he broke Ramirez's serve twice.

Then the Mexican grabbed the early lead and held on to win 7-2 to take the match.

Harold Solomon of the United States had an easy 6-1, 6-3 victory over Mexican Emilio Montano.

In another quarterfinal, Vitas Gerulaitis defeated Australian Geoff Masters, 6-4, 6-2, in 45 minutes.

Gerulaitis will meet the winner of a quarterfinal between Americans Brian Gottfried and Eddie Dibbs.

Baseball Giants Go to Toronto If Pact Reached Is Confirmed

TORONTO, Jan. 9 (AP).—A Toronto spokesman announced today that a Canadian-owned company has arrived at agreement in principle to purchase the San Francisco Giants and bring the National League baseball team to Toronto.

The partners in the company are Labatt's Breweries of Canada, Ltd., Vulcan Assets Ltd. and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

"I must stress, however, that bringing the team here is still subject to a number of conditions, some of which must obviously remain confidential," the spokesman, Paul Godfrey, said. "They are matters for discussion among the companies which are involved in the agreement."

Godfrey said the most important condition of the sale is approval by the National League. The other 11 teams must approve it.

Approval will be sought at meetings of major league baseball owners at Scottsdale, Ariz., Wednesday.

"I do want to emphasize that conditions still exist and we are still some distance from having a ball team," Godfrey said. "But the *agreement in principle reached today* means we are visibly closer to major league baseball."

Judge Urges Baseball Sides To Negotiate

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9 (AP).—A federal judge suggested yesterday that baseball negotiate a settlement of a dispute over the reserve clause in players' contracts instead of dragging the issue out in court.

U.S. District Judge John Oliver gave his views during a two-hour hearing growing out of the recent arbitration decision in which Andy Messersmith of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Dave McNally of the Montreal Expos had been declared free agents.

The judge has pleas before him from 24 major-league clubs asking him to set aside the arbitration ruling and from the Major League Baseball Players Association asking him to affirm the decision.

The controversy hinges on a provision of the standard baseball players' contract that says if a player declines to sign by March 1 "the club shall have the right to a written notice to renew his contract for the period of one year on the same terms."

Perpetual Rights

The baseball owners contend it gives them perpetual rights to a player's services because, when the contract is renewed, the clause is renewed as well; and it can be renewed year after year.

The arbitration panel agreed with the contention of the Players Association that Messersmith and McNally were no longer under contract and became free to deal with other clubs once they had played out the one-year contract extension.

Immediately after the award, baseball owners dismissed Peter Seitz, the neutral arbitrator.

The panel also included one representative of the players and one of the owners.

Judge Oliver observed yesterday that Seitz's dismissal complicated the legal situation. He said he was amazed that the contract agreement between the baseball clubs and the Players Association permitted either side to fire the umpire in the middle of the game.

He also said he was concerned about the fact that the arbitration board, which applies only to Messersmith and McNally, was so set up that it was almost bound to produce further litigation.

Judge Oliver pointed out that other clubs were not under compulsion to deal with the free players. However, he added, if the clubs agreed among themselves not to deal with the players, it would raise further questions that could be subjects for lawsuits.

He made the comment as part of his suggestion that Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn take the whole dispute out of the courts and insist upon its settlement by negotiation under the authority he has to protect the integrity of and public confidence in baseball.

'Winning ... It's the Only Thing'

Baseball's Pete Rose Likes Vince Lombardi's Way

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Pete Rose was chatting with a group in a hotel and or a table beside the Cincinnati Reds' third baseman was a jewel case holding the S. Rae Hickok belt with the platter-sized buckle of gold and jewels that goes annually to the "Professional Athlete of the Year."

Pete said he would take it home to display it in his restaurant so all Cincinnati could share his distinction. "Keep the showcase locked," he was advised. "When Rocky Marciano won this belt he lent it to a school or something and it came back minus the diamonds."

Since receiving a sports car as the outstanding player in October's World Series, Rose has spent an almost sleepless winter accepting trophies. Posing for pictures, he held the jewel box open with a hand that glittered like a *crystal chandelier*. The gleaming rock on his third finger meant he was "Sportsman of the Year." The broad band of gold and diamonds on his wrist was a Christmas gift from his wife. The third finger of the left hand was nude, awaiting delivery of the Reds' world championship ring.

'Not a Good Sport'

"I probably didn't deserve Sportsman of the Year," he said, "because I'm not a good sport. If I lose, I won't say anything bad about the other guys but I won't go in their clubhouse to congratulate *them*.

"I've always been a fighter. I even fought as a lightweight and got decked twice. My father was an amateur champion at 105 pounds and I think he was the only player on the original Cincinnati Bengals football team who didn't go to college. The team folded after one year in the 1930s.

"My father was tough, or I should say aggressive. He taught me to give 110 per cent in competition because if you only give 100 per cent the other guy might give 100 per cent, too, and you'd never have a winner. Like Vince Lombardi said, 'Winning isn't the biggest thing, it's the only thing.'

"Yes, I think my father would have liked me to go to college if he had thought I'd be as big as I am. In high school I was better at football than baseball."

He looked around the room, which was set up for luncheon. "This is all peaches and cream," he said. "Want to know how anxious I was to be here? I was in Denison, Iowa, last night for a banquet. It was 14 below zero and we flew home in a private plane with no heater. We got home at 3:15 a.m. to pick up the kids and were back at the airport at 6:40."

Asked about his reaction to the arbitration award giving free agency to Andy Messersmith of the Dodgers and Dave McNally of the Expos, Rose hesitated. "I think baseball needs a reserve clause," he said. "The way I feel, it's the greatest game in the world and I don't want it changed." But later he said he did not favor the reserve system with its present restrictions and agreed with the Players Association that it should be modified —"but I don't want to get into that."

'Play With Enthusiasm'

"I enjoy playing baseball," he said. "Call it being a hot dog, call it basal metabolism, call it anything, I play with enthusiasm and when I lose that it'll be time to get out. I've got about this much natural ability"—*he held* his hands inches apart—"this much desire"—two feet apart—"and this much enthusiasm"—arms outstretched. "A guy introduced me at a banquet: 'Here's a fellow who can't run, can't throw, can't hit home runs, and he's going to be in the Hall of Fame.'

"Well, hell, I've got some ability. I'm not a great runner, I'm no Joe Morgan, but I'm not bad for a white guy. Not many players go from first to third base as good as I do. Of course, I've had more practice than most."

"That's right," somebody said, remembering that Pete always makes 200 hits a year. "You're on first base 200 times a year."

"Three hundred times," Pete said, including his bases on balls. "If it was 200 I'd take a cut."

"I had only one disappointment in 1975," Rose said. "I thought Joe Morgan deserved the Most Valuable Player award he got, but I thought I should have been second. I was fifth. I'm not bitter, but I can't understand five guys leaving me off the ballot altogether."

Something was said about injuries.

"I haven't missed a game in two and a half years," he said. "I can go to the park sick as a dog and when I see my uniform hanging there, I get well right now."

He grinned at his friends of the press. "Then I see some of you guys," he said, "and get sick again."



Pete Rose

NBA Owners Have Deadline For an Out-of-Court Settlement

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—National Basketball Association owners have six days to decide whether to respond favorably to a proposal made by the players for an out-of-court settlement of the Oscar Robertson lawsuit.

That appeared to be the only major area of understanding as Larry Fleisher, general counsel of the Players' Association, and Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner, traded contradictory progress reports yesterday on meetings between owners and players. The committee met for six hours Wednesday and for an additional 75 minutes yesterday.

The anti-trust suit, scheduled to go to trial June 1, was instituted in 1970 by Robertson, then a player for the Milwaukee Bucks, on behalf of the Players' Association. The violations claimed in the suit are the common draft, the option clause and the NBA's equivalent of football's Roselle rule, which compensates the team a player has left to sign with another.

The players are apparently ready to accept some modification of the college draft and the option clause, but refuse to live with more than one restraint. Fleisher has indicated that there can be no compromise on the compensation clause.

"This compensation has been found illegal by Judge Earl Larson in the football case [IHT, Dec. 31], found illegal by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee and Judge Carter has indicated he believes it to be illegal," Fleisher said. "We told the owners to take seven days and see if they can come up with an alternate plan." Judge Robert Carter is scheduled to hear the Robertson case if it comes to trial.

College Basketball

East

Army 71, Kings Pt. 48.

South

Florida St. 88, W. Kentucky 80.

Midwest

Bradley 101, Loyola (Ill.) 84.
Michigan 106, Wisconsin 81.
Minnesota 77, Illinois 68.
Northwestern 105, Michigan St. 89.

Southwest

Oral Roberts 72, Kansas 70.
So. Methodist 82, Arkansas 81.

West

Oregon St. 80, USC 70.
UCLA 62, Oregon 61.
Utah 82, Utah St. 80.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Buffalo 6, Vancouver 5 (Perreault 2, Martin, Robert, McKab, Stanfield, Ramsay; Oddleifson 2, Ververgaert, O'Flaherty, Lever).
Detroit 5, Minnesota 0 (Harper 2, Bergeron 2, Libbett).
Toronto 5, New York Islanders 3 (Thompson 2, Huslek, Valiquette, Williams; Gillies, Drouin, Harris).
St. Louis 4, Washington 2 (Unger, Hess, E. Plager, Lefley; Monahan, White).
Philadelphia 5, Los Angeles 4 (Clarke 2, Kladrachuk, Lonsberry, Barber, Dornhoefer; Goring 2, Corrigan, Dionne).

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Golden State 129, Phoenix 113 (Smith 51, Barry 27; Erickson 25, Adams 21).
New Orleans 107, Kansas City 97 (Maravich 37, Bibby 15; Hansen 26, Archibald 18).
Houston 115, Atlanta 106 (Murphy 34, Johnson 21; Drew 27, Hudson 16).

Winner to Coach For NFL Bengals

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (WP).—Less than two months after he was discharged as head coach of the New York Jets, Charley Winner found a new job yesterday.

Winner, who was dismissed Nov. 19 after his team had won only two of nine National Football League games, was hired as a coach of defensive backs by the Cincinnati Bengals. The announcement was made by Paul Brown, the Bengals' general manager.

Coopman Ranked 16th

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Belgian Jean-Pierre Coopman, whom World Boxing Council president Jose Sulaiman believes is not good enough to fight heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali, is ranked 16th in the WBC's December ratings, released yesterday. On Tuesday, Sulaiman called on the European Boxing Union to suspend Coopman's manager for a year if the fight went ahead in San Juan Feb. 20.

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Art Buchwald

Breaking the Code

WASHINGTON—Deep in the bowels of the Internal Revenue Service building is a large steel door with a sign outside of it that says "Restricted area—authorized personnel only."

Two armed guards are stationed in front of it, and everyone who goes in and out is checked twice. This special bureau, called FITF, is in charge of devising federal income tax forms that no one can understand. A staff of cryptographers and code experts work day and night to devise new methods of foxing the U.S. taxpayer so he will be unable to fill out his 1040 form.



Buchwald

Last May, an IRS agent in the Minneapolis office started to go over the 1974 return of a soybean farmer in Duluth when he sat up with a start. The form had been filled out by the farmer himself, and there were no mistakes.

He immediately picked up his phone and called the director of FITF.

"Sir," the agent said, "I think someone has broken our 1040 code. I have a soybean farmer in Duluth who filled out his tax return without the aid of an accountant or a tax lawyer."

"Are you sure it just wasn't an accident?" the director inquired.

"Certain, sir. He was even able to fill out Part III 16 B, which refers to Section D Lines 12 (A) and 14 (C) by combining the amounts shown on Lines 5 and 13."

* * *

"Oh my God," the director said. "Did he get Part V Question 40 by reducing his gain on Line 18 to the extent of the loss, if any, on Line 39, as referred to in Instruction K?"

"Perfectly, sir. It's as if he had our code book in front of him while he was filling out the form."

"I'll notify the commissioner and secretary of the treasury at once." The director hung up and picked up his red hot-line phone.

An hour later a group of grim-faced people were sitting in the office of the secretary of the treasury, who was pacing up and down. "How did it happen?" he shouted at the commissioner of internal revenue. "You promised me that no one would be able to make head or tail of the 1974 return."

The commissioner looked angrily at the director of FITF. "What happened, Mulligan?"

"I don't know," Mulligan said. "Maybe the soybean farmer is some kind of mathematical nut. We tried the 1974 form out on 10,000 people, including 1,000 IRS agents, and not one of them understood it. It seemed foolproof."

The secretary of the treasury walked over to his window. "Do you know what this means? If a soybean farmer in Duluth has the key to our 1040 returns, that means other people will soon have it. We'll have millions of people filling out their own income tax forms. It could destroy every tax-law and accounting office in the country."

The commissioner said, "It looks like we have no choice. We're going to have to change the 1040 form and make it so complicated that even the best tax accountants won't understand it. Can you do it, Mulligan?"

"Yes sir," Mulligan replied. "But I'll need more people."

* * *

"Take anyone you want," the secretary of the treasury said. "This has highest priority. The very fabric of the American tax system is at stake. I want daily reports on your progress. I want that form to look like the greatest bunch of gobbledygook anyone has ever read."

The commissioner said. "We'll do it, sir. By the time the new returns are sent out there won't be five people in the country who will know how to fill it out."

"Not five people!" the secretary said. "I don't want anybody to understand it, including myself."

Mulligan replied, "Don't worry, Mr. Secretary. When my people get finished with it the American taxpayer won't even be able to find the right line for his name and address."

The rest is history. As everyone who received his 1040 tax form for 1975 knows, FITF came up with a return that defies imagination. The secretary was so pleased he presented Mulligan with the U.S. Medal of Bureaucratic Balderdash with an Oak-Leaf Cluster, the highest award the tax agency can bestow on an IRS employee in peacetime.

'When we first pressured for the general culture program, management representatives laughed and asked: "What do you want to do, teach a factory worker to play the harpsichord?"'

The Worker's Right to Paid Study in Italy

By Christine Lord

ROME (NYT).—Two years ago numerous public schools throughout Italy opened their doors several evenings a week. The students were factory workers. They were in school on company time, and they were being paid by management just as if they had never left the assembly line.

The unusual form of "adult education" was set up as part of a program of 150 hours of paid study—leave granted to certain categories of workers upon the renewal of national contracts in 1973. Called "The 150 Hours," the program is considered one of the most significant conquests made by Italy's powerful trade unions.

Initiated by the militant metalworkers' union, the contractual right to paid study has now been extended to more than 20 categories of workers in Italy. With national contracts up for renewal this year, nearly every sector of labor will be covered by some study provision.

The Agreement

The agreement, made by the metalworkers with management, stipulates that the courses of study are organized by the employer, but the worker must participate for double the time he or she is freed from the factory—in other words, contribute an equal amount of his or her own time. Up to 2 per cent of factory workers may be absent on study leave at one time.

One of the things that makes the program different is that there is nothing in it, apparently, for management. Unlike many "factory schools" created to train workers in new methods according to the changing needs of a company, the idea of The 150 Hours is based on the solid Marxist principle of enabling workers to criticize—and ultimately change—the capitalist system by furnishing them with general cultural background. Not surprisingly, the agreement was won only after considerable resistance on the part of management organizations.

Statistics showed that nearly four out of five factory workers lacked a junior high-school level of education. After the metalworkers won the right to paid study leaves, the union had to decide whether to aim at generalizing, helping as many workers as possible to win a junior high-school diploma, or specializing, setting up courses aimed particularly at the workers' condition and basically intended for union leaders.

Priority was given to generalizing.

"The philosophy was that it was necessary first to give the tools of a basic level of culture to all; otherwise, the program would just increase the gap between the vanguard of the labor movement and the rank and file," said Maurizio Lichtner, a union representative who has worked on the program since its inception and who teaches courses for it.

Adult education already existed in Italy, but the classes offered were replicas of the traditional education for school-age children. The material, presented to adults with years of working experience, was insufficient and often of little relevance. And since funds set aside by the Education Ministry for such courses were minimal, few courses were offered and three years' time was needed just to complete work for a junior high-school diploma.

Late in 1973, union representatives met with Education Minister Franco Malfatti and with government-appointed supervisors of education in Italy's different regions to work out details of the program.

Although starting this year, the courses are open to all, including housewives, the unemployed and the self-employed, the methodology in the classroom is clearly rooted in the factory experience.

20 Students Each

Courses, with an average of 20 students each, begin with an open discussion of the workers' experience. Among assembly-line workers, this might turn to health problems or working conditions in general. From these first discussions, a theme of research is chosen. The theme serves as a focal point throughout the course.

The workers study all the subject matter normally given to junior high-school students—Italian, history, mathematics, science and English.

"In The 150-Hour schools, though, the method is different," said Mr. Lichtner.

"The key is to help workers learn why things are as they are today, what factors have led to present-day conditions—economic, social and political," he explained.

Italian class is not devoted to random study of literature anthologies but to learning written and spoken expression through discussions and essays.

"The emphasis is not on appreciation, but on basic language skills," he said. "We start with what is needed—to be able to write a letter to one's employer, to speak in an assembly, to understand the newspapers."

All this, of course, eventually leads to politics. "There is a tremendous lack of many social services in Italy," commented Mr. Lichtner, "so the courses tend to lead to political insights. Theory gets translated into practical commitment."

There are challenges, some of them difficult. One of the biggest problems is that while the goal of the courses is to educate, there is the risk that education ultimately will drive the worker to escape from the factory conditions, leaving the real problems of the factory unresolved.

"The idea is not to let a few people better themselves and get out of the plant; the idea is to prepare workers to participate more in the factory experience as a whole, and to control it to a greater extent through education," said a political leader who has been involved with the program for several years.

The idea of The 150 Hours is booming. The first year courses were offered, in 1974, there were 1,000 classes, each with about 20 workers. Last year the courses numbered 2,200, and this year, between 3,500 and 4,000 are planned—1,400 of them in the south. Next fall, when labor-management contracts will be renewed again, some unions plan to ask for 250 hours for study. The request is now under discussion.

"When we first pressured for the general culture program," said the political leader, "management representatives laughed and asked 'What do you want to do, teach a factory worker to play the harpsichord?' And we said: 'Well, and why not?'"

PEOPLE: *L.A. Marijuana Squad Nabs Actor Ryan O'Neal*

Actor Ryan O'Neal, 34, will appear in court next week in Los Angeles on charges of possessing marijuana. He was arrested in a raid on his home Wednesday night and freed the next day on $500 bail. Although local laws have been liberalized, they still provide penalties of up to six months in jail for those people caught with more than an ounce of marijuana. Police said that they found several ounces at O'Neal's home, along with a small quantity of cocaine in a nearby guest house. O'Neal's press agent, Stephen Jaffe, 31, was arrested and charged with possessing cocaine.

* * *

Nancy Kissinger was hospitalized in Washington Thursday for treatment of a stomach ulcer. Mrs. Kissinger has a history of ulcers and was hospitalized for several days in 1974 shortly after she and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were married.

* * *

Henry Ford 2d, 58, and his wife Cristina, 46, have separated, Ford's attorney said in Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., Thursday. He refused to say whether divorce proceedings had begun. The Fords were married in February, 1965.

* * *

Musician Lionel Hampton had surgery for cataracts in Freeport, N.Y., Thursday. An aide said that the 68-year-old vibraphonist was "doing well." It was his second cataract operation in a year.

* * *

Richard Nixon turned 63 Friday and celebrated his birthday with a small party for his family and close friends at his San Clemente, Calif., estate.

* * *

Christina Onassis Andreadis, daughter of the late Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, has denied press reports that there is a rift between her and her husband, Alexander Andreadis. The reports alleged that she had dismissed him as executive manager of the foundation set up by Onassis in memory of his son Alexander, killed in an Athens plane crash. They also said that she had dismissed him as a co-executor of her father's will. In a statement issued in Athens and London, Mrs. Andreadis, 24, said that the allegations "are completely untrue. The truth is that the board of directors of the Alexander S. Onassis Foundation



Ryan O'Neal

... rd

was appointed by my late f... Among the directors was ... mother (Tina Niarchos)... place on the board had ... filled, but my husband ... to allow his name to go ... and a colleague of my ... became a director." It ... untrue, she said, that ... has been dismissed ... executor of her father's ... have never had any inten... asking him to resign. ... extremely distressed at ... speculation regarding my ... tionship with my husba... whom I have a devotion... wife and who enjoys my fu... fidence, esteem and respe...

* * *

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